FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 JANUARY 1985

Lebanon

Following a Cabinet session, Prime Minister Rashid Karami declared in remarks broadcast on Beirut radio that Lebanon is "eager to continue the Al-Naqurah discussions" but it expects Israel to "come forward with the answers" the Lebanese side has requested,and awaits some impetus at the international level to advance the discussions. On the Israeli side, the Inner Cabinet is divided over whether to "reach a speedy decision on a plan of phased withdrawal from Lebanon" or to "exhaust the political deliberations," according to Jerusalem television. In the last Al-Naqurah meeting the Lebanese did not mention accepting UNIFIL deployment south of the Al-Awwali River, and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated that Israel "knows nothing about a change in Lebanon's position on the Al-Naqurah talks," Jerusalem radio reported. However, sources in Jerusalem claim that "Israel will respond positively" to the expected appeal from the UN secretary general to return to the talks, the radio subsequently stated.

On the matter of the security plan, the Internal Security Forces completed their deployment in the Al-Kharrub area, Beirut radio announced. The army is expected to move to Al-Awwali and Tripoli within the next few days, and it is getting ready to carry out the plans for the Damascus road and the Suq al-Gharb front, Karami declared in his remarks after the Cabinet session.

Israel

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz "raised the issue of the plight of Soviet Jews" during his meeting in Geneva with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, a U.S. envoy informed Shamir, according to Jerusalem radio. On the issue of Israeli aid to Ethiopia, the radio noted that "the Ethiopian Government has agreed to accept Israeli aid" for famine victims. As for the economic situation, Israel's trade deficit dropped by 29 percent last year and imports of consumer goods fell by about one-third, the radio reported.

Egypt

Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah announced that France will supply Egypt with 20 Mirage-2000 fighter bombers this year, making Egypt the first country outside France to receive the fighter bomber, according to AFP.

PLO

Continuing its visit to Moscow, a PLO delegation held discussions on the Middle East crisis at the USSR Foreign Ministry, Algiers Voice of Palestine radio said. Earlier, in talks with a visiting French delegation, Senior Soviet officials affirmed that the USSR now strongly supports the PLO leadership of Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, according to a statement by the French delegation cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio.

Iran

Three Iraqi bombers hit several villages in Ilam Province on 8 January but casualty figures are not known, IRNA disclosed. In Tehran, an assassination attempt on three employees of the Education Ministry by U.S. "mercenary agents" left at least one man dead, Tehran radio reported, adding that the assailants fled.

Afghanistan

A strong protest was lodged with the Iranian charge d'affaires in Kabul over alleged firing of weapons and "aggression" from Iran into Afghanistan on 28 December, Kabul radio reported.

Sudan

A large number of "outlaws" were killed during a fierce battle with garrison forces at an Upper Nile camp, an Armed Forces spokesman reported according to SUNA. Meanwhile, thousands of Sudanese are pouring into Libyan border areas to escape the political and social "hell" in their country, JANA stated.

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PLO Reportedly Rejects Peace Plan Proposals

LD101155 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1049 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 10 Jan (KUNA) — *AL-BAYAN*, published in Dubai, says today that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's political department, has conveyed to Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri the PLO Executive Committee's reply rejecting Jordanian proposals on joint moves for settlement of the Palestinian issue on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution No 242 and the principle of "land in return for peace." The reply also rejects U.S. President Reagan's plan for a settlement, and the principle of "deputation or mandate" in the representation of the Palestinian people.

The reply, delivered a few days ago and following three successive meetings between them [as received], contains the PLO's insistence on the need for representation by an independent delegation in any negotiations for a settlement on the basis of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination on its national territory.

The paper says the Jordanian king asked PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, during their recent meeting in Amman after the funeral of PLO Executive Committee member Fahd al-Qawasimi, to give the Palestinian reply before 'Arafat left Amman. But 'Arafat told the king he could not remain any longer in the Jordanian capital because of previous appointments outside Jordan. He stressed that the reply would be given after the Faruq Qaddumi-Tahir al-Masri meetings.

It was then, the paper says, that King Husayn realized that the Palestinian reply was negative, otherwise 'Arafat would not have left it to Qaddumi.

Salah Khalaf Says Al-Qawasimi Killers Arrested

LD092102 Kuwait KUNA in English 1851 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] London, Jan 9 (KUNA) — A senior member of the mainstream Palestinian organisation Fatah has revealed that the killers of Fahd al-Qawasimi had been arrested.

In a statement to the London-based Arabic magazine *AL-TADAMUN* to be published Saturday Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] said that the Jordanian authorities, with the help of the security services of the "Palestinian revolution" were carrying out "intensive investigations" with two men who carried out the killing.

Salah Khalaf pointed out that the two were part of an "assassination squad" formed in connivance with the Palestinian rebels living in Damascus. He recalled that the plot was also targeted against the leadership of Fatah.

Palestinians Condemn Hostilities by Syria, Libya

LD092204 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The fierce campaign which is led by the Damascus and Tripoli regimes against the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is still raising condemnations and angry reactions. The campaigns came on the occasion of the 8th regional conference of the Ba'th Party. Today, the Palestinian organizations in Algeria issued a statement which described this attacking campaign as in agreement with the fierce attack implemented by the Zionist and American enemy against the Palestinian people and the PLO, its sole and legitimate representative, since their invasion of Lebanon up until the attack of these regimes with their lackies in the Palestinian arena against the forces of the Palestinian revolution in Nahr al-Barid, Al-Baddawi, and Tripoli.

The Palestinian popular organizations stressed in their statement their condemnation and rejection of this conspiring stance, which continues its hostilities and appalling crimes against the Palestinian national symbols.

These organizations stressed their solidarity with their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, in facing up to these dangers which are not less than the Zionist and American danger, and which at the same time are supporting the Zionist and imperialist enemies within the framework of the Camp Murphy policy which is another form of Camp David.

At the end of their statement, the organizations called on the [word indistinct] organizations and the democratic forces in the world to stand by them in this confrontation. At the end, the organizations stressed that these hostile conspiracies by these two regimes will not affect the will of the revolutionaries and combatants who will continue their struggle for fulfillment of the aspirations of our Palestinian people and our Arab nation in liberation and return.

Commentary on Emigration of Ethiopian Jews

JN091928 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] O brothers. The emigration of thousands of Ethiopian Jews to occupied Palestine reminds us of the collective Jewish emigration that began at the start of the current century. Despite some differences in form and method, this emigration represents a human extension to the early emigrations and a strategic extension of the Zionist movement in the Arab region.

The current emigration of Ethiopian Jews, which is called the Moses operation, seems to be the most serious incident in recent times for several reasons. First, the state of the Zionist entity, despite all the pressures on and temptations for the Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank, suffers from a continued counter-emigration, and the settlers in most of the new settlements established by the Zionist state in the West Bank are abandoning them. The Zionist Government is trying to settle the Ethiopian Jews in these settlements. By this, Israel will guarantee their stay because of their extreme backwardness. News agencies and world press have agreed that these Ethiopian Jews represent the trinity of poverty, illness, and ignorance.

Second, an Arab country such as Sudan, which claims that it is applying Islamic law, is participating in efforts to facilitate the

emigration of Jews to occupied Palestine at a time when we expected the intelligent Islamic government to declare jihad to restore the usurped holy land.

Third, a superpower, namely the United States, is extending funds for the Jewish emigration to Palestine at a time when it is sending peace initiatives to the Arabs.

In this regard, news agencies said that the United States paid $400 million to the Zionist entity as a first installment for settling the Ethiopian Jews in the occupied West Bank. This means that the United States contributes to entrenching the Zionist settlements in the occupied West Bank at a time when it claims to America's Arabs that it is concerned about ending the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza.

The Arabs are required to define their position toward the new Jewish emigration to Palestine that is expanding at the expense of our occupied Palestinian land. We also call for reconsidering our relations with all those who participated in the Moses operation and extended facilities to it, because despite all their slogans and allegations they placed themselves in the service of the Zionist movement and its colonialist strategy in occupied Palestine.

Resistance Operations Near Sidon Reported

JN091810 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese resistance men continue their oeprations against Zionist occupation forces in southern Lebanon. A group of resistance men has attacked a Zionist military patrol near Sidon in southern Lebanon. The members of the patrol were killed or wounded in this attack, which was carried out with rockets and machine guns. The Zionist military spokesman admitted this attack. However, he claimed that only one Zionist soldier was killed. He said that his forces immediately searched the area for the resistance men, who withdrew safely to their bases.

This morning, Palestinian and Lebanese resistance men also clashed with a Zionist military patrol near the village of Al-Ghaziyah, south of Sidon. Several enemy soldiers were killed or wounded in this clash, in which machine guns and hand grenades were used.

A spokesman for the invasion forces also admitted this operation, but he claimed that there were no casualties among his forces. He said that the Israeli forces surrounded the area and began a search campaign for the resistance men, who withdrew safely to their bases.

The resistance men also set off high-explosive remote-controlled charges while a Zionist armored patrol was passing near the southern entrance of Sidon. The explosion destroyed one vehicle and killed or injured all its occupants. The Zionist spokesman who admitted this operation refrained from mentioning his losses. He said that the Israeli forces surrounded the area and carried out a large-scale search campaign for the resistance men, but to no avail.

Patrol Attacked Near Jerusalem

JN091802 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] A Palestinian citizen from the 'Aynata camp, north of occupied Jerusalem, attacked a Zionist military patrol last night with incendiary bombs while it was passing through a street in the camp. Several members of the Zionist patrol were wounded in this attack.

The enemy radio admitted this attack, but claimed none of the enemy soldiers were hurt. The radio said that the Israeli forces detained several Palestinian youths. The radio added that the Israeli forces tried to storm a house in the camp on the pretext that its owners were involved in the attack. The enemy radio admitted that there has been an increase in military operations against enemy patrols in all parts of the occupied homeland, especially near the 'Aynata camp.

GULF AFFAIRS

QNA: Gulf Communications Committee Holds Meeting

GF091418 Doha QNA in Arabic 1225 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 9 Jan (QNA) — The 24th meeting of the General Association of the Standing Committee of Communications in the Arab Gulf region began here today. During the meeting Radio Bahrain director Hasan Kamal made a speech. He hoped that this meeting will issue resolutions and recommendations that will serve the goals of the committee.

Labor, Social Affairs Conference Ends

Saudi, Omani Ministers Depart

GF091734 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Manama, Jan 9 (WAKH) — Saudi Labor and Social Affairs Minister Muhammad al-'Ali al-Fayiz and his Omani counterpart Mustahil ibn Ahmad al-Ma'shani left here today after heading their countries delegations to the 7th session of the Arab Gulf labor and social affairs council. The two ministers were seen off by Bahraini Labor and Social Affairs Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman ibn Muhammad al-Khalifah and other officials.

The Arab Gulf labor and social affairs conference ended here yesterday with resolutions serving social and labor affairs in the region.

Kuwaiti Labor Minister Departs

GF091736 Manama WAKH in English 1625 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Manama, 9 Jan (WAKH) — Kuwaiti Labor and Social Affairs Minister Hamad 'Isa al-Rujayb left here today after participating in the seventh session of the Arab Gulf countries labor and social affairs ministers, which ended here yesterday.

The Kuwaiti minister was seen off by Bahraini Labor and Social Affairs Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah and Secretary General for the follow up bureau Kamal al-Salih.

UAE Labor Minister Departs

GF091738 Manama WAKH in English 1640 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Manama, 9 Jan (WAKH) — U.A.E. Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Khalifah Muhammad al-Rumi left Manama afternoon today after taking part in the seventh session of the GCC ministers of labor and social affairs council which ended here yesterday. [sentence as received]

He was seen off by Bahraini Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah, and secretary general of the follow-up bureau of the Council of Ministers of labor and social affairs, Mr Kamil Salih al-Salih.

Qatari Minister Departs

GF100546 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 9 Jan (WAKH) — 'Ali Ahmad al-Ansari, Qatari minister of labor and social affairs, left Manama tonight after participating in the 7th session of the GCC labor and social affairs ministers which concluded last night.

BAHRAIN

British Minister Luce Arrives for Visit

GF100610 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Manama, 10 Jan (WAKH) — Mr Richard Luce, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth office, arrived in Manama early this morning on a visit to Bahrain that will last several days. During the visit, the British minister will hold talks with senior Bahraini officials on bilateral relations, current developments in the Gulf region, and the Iraqi-Iranian war. He will also discuss the Middle East crisis, present Arab and international problems, and other issues of interest to Bahrain and Britain.

KUWAIT

Briefs

UK Ambassador Replaced — London, Jan 8 (KUNA) — Britain's present ambassador to Kuwait, Ramsay Melhuish, is being transferred to Harare to take up his new post of envoy in Zimbabwe, the Foreign Office in London announced Tuesday. He is due to arrive in Zimbabwe in mid-February. Yesterday the Foreign Office announced that he was being replaced in Kuwait by Sir Peter Moon. [Excerpts] [*Kuwait KUNA in English 1634 GMT 8 Jan 85 LD*]

Kuwaiti, Belgian Talks on Arms — Brussels — Important talks are being held between Kuwaiti officials and officials in the arms industry in Belgium in order to sell minesweepers, warships, and small Belgian arms to Kuwait. *AL-QABAS* has learned that the representatives of Fabrique National and Paul (Welf) Companies have met with Kuwaiti officials for this purpose. *AL-QABAS* has also learned that the Belgian Government has refrained from signing an agreement with Kuwait for handing over criminals and people on the most wanted list, because Kuwait has asked this agreement to be retroactive. [Summary] [*Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 8 Jan 85 p 1 GF*]

OMAN

U.S. Commando Action in Hijacking Denied

GF091231 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] Oman yesterday denied that the United States had sent a commando team to Masirah Island for possible storming of the Kuwaiti airliner recently hijacked to Iran. An official statement issued by the Foreign Ministry "categorically denied" the report by a U.S.magazine and charged it was "a deliberate conspiracy aimed at tarnishing the Sultanate's reputation and good relations with its neighbors."

Briefs

Decree on Ministry — His Majesty Sultan Qabus iba Sa'id issued Sultani Decree No 10/85, changing the name of the Land and Municipalities Affairs Ministry to the Housing Ministry. The new ministry will have the same tasks as the Land and Municipalities Affairs Ministry, as well as preparing general housing policies for submission to the cabinet, and representing the Sultanate in regional and international housing conferences. [Summary] [*Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Jan 85 GF*]

SAUDI ARABIA

Further Reportage on Visit of Turkish Delegation

Joint Memorandum Signed

LD092304 Riyadh SPA in English 1906 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Riyadh, Jan 9, SPA — Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad 'Ali Aba al-Khayl and Turkish Deputy Premier and State Minister Kaya Erdem signed here tonight a memorandum of the second session of the joint Saudi-Turkish commission, which concluded here tonight. It includes the outcome of the deliberations between the two sides and a number of important recommendations to boost cooperation between them in the economic, trade, industrial and technical sectors.

Muhammad 'Ali Aba al-Khayl expressed his thanks to the Turkish Government for the importance it was attaching to the commission's work and thanked also Turkish businessmen, who have taken part in the meetings and their discussions with Saudi colleagues. He said they were convinced that the realization of objectives of the economic cooperation would not be realized unless businessmen undertake their activities in an objective manner. For his part, Erdem thanked the Saudi Government for the warm welcome accord to him and the delegation and described relations between the two countries as "strong and making steady progress."

The meetings culminated in the signing of a protocol to establish a joint Saudi-Turkish company. The Saudi side will pay 10 percent of the joint company's total paid up capital while the rest would be beared by the Turkish side.

Turkish Minister, Delegation Depart

LD092309 Riyadh SPA in English 1913 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Riyadh, Jan 9, SPA — Turkish Deputy Premier and Minister of State Kaya Erdem left here tonight for home after a three-day visit to the Kingdom during which he led his country's delegation to the deliberations of the second session of the joint Saudi-Turkish commission. He was seen off at the airport by Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad 'Ali Aba al-Khayl and a number of officials.

PDRY

YAR Minister Makes Statement, Departs

GF091341 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs in the northern part of the homeland, left Aden today.

Prior to his departure, he made a statement to ANA in which he expressed his extreme pleasure over this visit, during which he met with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers. He said that during the meeting he conveyed a message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

In his statement he noted that the nature of his visit is within the framework of enhancing efforts to achieve unity in accordance with the results of the third session of the Higher Yemeni Council. He said that his visit afforded him the opportunity to meet with Brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state, and consult with him on the implementation of these decisions through the Secretariat of the Higher Yemeni Council and the work of the committees.

Al-'Arashi said: I am proud that the unity steps taken in accordance with the directives issued by both leaders fulfill the ambitions of the Yemeni people in both parts of the homeland, thus representing the goals of the September and October Revolutions. On this occasion I am pleased to express my thanks for the warm brotherly reception accorded me by brother officials, foremost of whom was Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. I am happy to have taken part in the popular rally on the occasion of the conclusion of the comprehensive campaign for ending illiteracy.

Al-'Arashi was seen off at the airport by Brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state, and Brother Muhammad al-Muntasir, deputy assistant minister of state for unity affairs.

Briefs

New Envoys to PDRY — 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today the credentials of Hans Wilhelm Longva and Jan Fredrik Evert Bremen, Norwegian and Netherlands nonresident ambassadors to the PDRY, respectively. [Summary][*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jan 85 GF*]

YAR

Joint Yemeni Foreign Policy Committee Meets

GF091805 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Excerpt] The joint Yemeni committee for foreign policy began its meetings at the Office for Unity Affairs in Sanaa. These meetings represent the first session of the committee in 1985, under the chairmanship of Ahmad al-'Ryani, Foreign Ministry under secretary, and Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, deputy foreign minister.

Mubarak Receives U.S. Congressional Delegation

NC091914 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today received at the presidential palace in Al-Qubbah a U.S. congressional delegation led by Claude Pepper.

The head of the congressional delegation stated that issues of common interest to Egypt and the United States were discussed during the meeting. Replying to a question about Congress' stand on Egypt's demand for increasing U.S. assistance, he said that President Mubarak will visit Washington during the next few months. We hope to meet with him in Congress, particularly because many people want to meet his excellency since he is one of the world's most dynamic leaders. He added that there will be talks between Presidents Mubarak and Reagan and also between the president and members of the U.S. Administration. These talks will be held in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and affection. He said there will be common interest in the issues facing the two countries. We, too, have problems and we cannot do everything we want to do, even with our closest friends.

He added that President Mubarak will be warmly welcomed and will discover that there is much interest in the Egyptian people's problems. We hope to be able to help the Egyptian people to overcome their problems and to fulfill their dreams of strengthening their economy and achieving prosperity.

Ghali on Israeli 'Confidence-Building Measures'

NC091920 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1835 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jan (MENA) — Egypt has reaffirmed the importance and need for Israel to undertake confidence-building measures toward the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and expressed its denunciation of the inhuman actions of the Israeli [word indistinct] authorities in the occupied Arab areas.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, affirmed this position to the charge d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Cairo, during their meeting this evening.

The discussion during this meeting dealt with the inhuman conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Dr Butrus Ghali affirmed to the U.S. official the need for Israel to respect human rights in the occupied Arab areas, to abide by the international conventions regarding the treatment of civilians in areas under military occupation, and to introduce quickly the confidence-building measures mentioned in the memorandum that Egypt had submitted to Israel and the United States about 7 years ago.

Ghali Leaves for Paris, To Visit African States

NC100755 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jan (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo for Paris today at the head of a delegation at the start of a 10-day tour that will also take him to Mali, the Ivory Coast, and Senegal.

During his 2-day stay in Paris Dr Ghali will hold talks with the French external relations minister as part of the constant consultations between Egypt and France on Middle East developments and the efforts being made to promote peace.

Dr Ghali said that during his African tour he will deliver messages from President Husni Mubarak to the leaders of these states. He will also hold talks with the foreign ministers of these states on bilateral issues.

AFP: France To Supply 20 Mirage Fighter Bombers

NC091336 Paris AFP in English 1029 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Cairo, Jan 9 (AFP) — France will deliver 20 Mirage-2000 fighter-bombers to Egypt at the end of the year, Egyptian Deputy Premier and Defence Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said today.

Egypt will become the first country outside France to receive the warplane. It is believed to have placed options for a further 20 craft.

"The growth in military forces around us obliges us to maintain a balanced military situation, so that we are neither taken by surprise nor come under threat in the future," Marshal Ghazalah said.

"Egypt has never threatened another country, nor invaded another territory," he added. "But it's not the same case for other countries in the region."

He said that his government had yet to make a final decision regarding the purchase of heavy combat helicopters, for which France is a major contender.

Meeting With Israeli Envoy on Lebanon Reported

NC091525 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jan (MENA) — Egypt today reasserted to Israel that for any solution to the Lebanese problem it is necessary to take into consideration the need for the complete Israeli withdrawal from every inch of Lebanese territory, and that this withdrawal should be effected as soon as possible.

Egypt also stressed that the Lebanese Government's right and authority to exercise its prerogatives in full over every inch of Lebanese territory and its full right to [word indistinct] Lebanese sovereignty over all its territories must be taken into consideration.

This was stated during the meeting held today between Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador 'Imran al-Shafi'i and Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason. The meeting was held at the request of the Israeli ambassador.

Ambassador 'Imran al-Shafi'i explained that the issue of security in Lebanon is the prerogative and right of the Lebanese Government only — as it is for any government in any state — and that no other side has the right to speak about this security.

It has been learned that during the meeting the Israeli ambassador explained his government's stand on stopping the Al-Naqurah talks between Lebanon and Israel, and on the possible decisions to be taken by the Israeli Cabinet today in that respect.

The Israeli ambassador also spoke in detail about Lebanese security and Israel's own concept of it; namely, the inability of the Lebanese Army to exercise security control. The ambassador tried to justify this concept but Ambassador 'Imran al-Shafi'i refuted this, stressing Lebanon's full right to sovereignty over all its territories.

He also stressed that the Lebanese Government alone and no one else has full right on the issue of security, and he stressed the need for the complete and immediate Israeli withdrawal from all the Lebanese territories.

AL-AHRAM Comments on Tabah Talks, Meir Kahane
NC100735 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 10 Jan 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "We Welcome the Talks; We Reject Terrorism," *AL-AHRAM* says: Talks between Egypt and Israel on the Tabah problem are scheduled to begin in the next few days with the participation of the United States. Egypt has always acted to restore all its national soil and has insisted on recovering Tabah, which is part of the Sinai territory that should be returned to the motherland. Egypt declared this frankly, even before the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

The newspaper adds: Egypt believes in negotiations without conditions as a means of resolving border problems and other problems that crop up among neighboring countries that want to coexist with a spirit of good neighborliness.

If the negotiations fail to restore our full rights for us and to our territory, we will have before us other means, such as conciliation, arbitration, or referring the matter to the United Nations and the world community.

The newspaper continues: To achieve our national objectives fully we reject any pressure or terrorism from any quarter. Just as we have rejected and denounced all kinds of terrorism, we also reject this cheap terrorism practiced by the Israeli Knesset member, the racist rabbi Meir Kahane.

The newspaper says: What the fanatic rabbi did 2 days ago and prior to the start of the Tabah talks was an act that served neither the cause of peace, nor the principles of good neighborliness, nor even the interests of Israel itself. The demonstration he tried to organize in front of the Egyptian Consulate in Elat with a group of settlers who carried a placard calling on the Egyptians to leave Elat and Israel was an unacceptable act.

We also do not accept that the way to prepare for the Tabah talks is to stage an anti-Egyptian demonstration in Elat, which is just few kilometers from Tabah.

Assembly Leader Attacks Israeli West Bank Settlement
PM081131 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 2 Jan 85 p 7

[People's Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Dr Muhammad 'Abd Illah article: "Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Territories"]

[Excerpts] On 29 November 1984, anniversary of the day of world solidarity with the Palistinian people and 37th anniversary of UN resolution 181 of 1947 on the partitioning of Palestine into two states, one Arab and one Jewish, the General Assembly approved by a majority of 84 votes 8 resolutions by the Assembly's Political Committee, all of which condemn Israel's illegal actions in the occupied territories and its refusal to comply with the General Assembly's resolutions. Only Israel opposed these resolutions, while the U.S. stance varied between opposition to some items and abstention to others.

In fact, the measures being taken by the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied territories with the aim of entrenching the occupation and eventually annexing these territories to Israel are frightening. This makes it incumbent upon the Arab nation to forget its differences, speak with one voice, mobilize its resources, and use its capabilities in resisting this situation before it is surprised by a painful and unacceptable situation that will be difficult to change and will result in the loss of any remaining hope for a satisfactory settlement that would restore for the Palestinian people their rights and their land.

In his speech before the 17th PNC held in Jordan 22-29 November 1984, King Husayn warned of the seriousness of this situation. He said that this painful fact was the motive for submitting his initiative for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian action aimed at liberating the land before it is too late.

The policy of building settlements in the occupied territories has been condemned on a wide scale in the world community and the United Nations through the various bodies — the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Human Rights Commission and others. In its resolutions the United Nations called upon Israel to refrain from any measures that would lead to changing the legal status, the geographic nature, and the demographic structure of the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

The world community regards the settlements policy a serious stumbling bloc to the achievement of a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Security Council decided that Israel's policy and practices of building settlements in the Palestinian territories and the other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal standing.

Egypt's firm stand, from which it will not depart, stems from its adherence to international legality which the world community expressed in all the resolutions it adopted — the illegality of settlements and the fact that they are a stumbling block to peace.

Some people may wonder about this painful situation in the occupied territories and ask: If Israel's aim behind the measures it is taking, and the illegal practices to which it is resorting

in the occupied territories is to eventually swallow up the land and annex it, why has Israel not so far declared such an annexation, particularly since it does not respect international legality and flouts all the world community's resolutions?

Political analysts believe that Israel's refraining so far from declaring the annexation of the West Bank and Gaza serves its ultimate strategic objective more than its decision to annex the land would. This is because Israel does not wish to arouse patriotic and nationalist feelings that might set off a sweeping revolution in the occupied territories and lead to an undesirable clash with the Arab nation as well as to violent regional and international reaction. Second, Israel does not wish to arouse an unnecessary storm around it as long as it is achieving its objective quietly. Third, because Israel wants to rid the occupied territories totally or partially of their inhabitants before it annexes them. This suits it better for many considerations.

But how can this be so? Annexing the West Bank and Gaza at the present stage would mean that there would then be about 1.5 million Palestinians with Israeli identity compared with 3 million Jews. In other words, the number of Palestinians in the state of Israel would equal 50 percent of the Jewish population, something that is quite serious for the Israelis since it would mean a greater representation of the Palestinians in the Knesset. In fact, the matter would become more serious if the population growth among Palestinians continues at its present rate which is higher than it is among the Jews, which eventually will lead to a Palestinian numerical supremacy and to diminishing the Jewish character of Israel.

There is no doubt that all these matters are on the mind of Israeli leaders as they plan their dreams of a great Jewish state; nor is there any doubt that they are the reason for not declaring the annexation of the West Bank and Gaza so far, since Israel gains just as much from occupying these lands as it would gain from annexing them. Israel appropriates land and applies measures that give it control of the market in the occupied territories. It benefits from the Arab currencies and markets its products in the occupied territories after having ensured that there will be no competition to those products, and after it has made production in the occupied territories subordinate to Israeli productior.. This is in addition to other gains.

The continuation of this serious situation in the occupied territories and Israel's persistence in its policy of appropriating lands and intensifying settlement as well as its illegal and inhuman measures will all lead to serious consequences that will affect the occupied territories and their inhabitants and will all serve Israel's ultimate strategic objective.

There is no doubt that all these measures and their consequences, together with the continued intensification of coercive measures and banishment are contributing factors to the expulsion rather than attraction of the Palestinian people, and seek to rid the landof its Arab inhabitants at a time when Jewish population isbeing intensified. Then Israel can safely implement its plan of annexing the occupied territories while inhabited by the smallest possible numbers of [indigenous] population and in the face of the least practical opposition to annexation.

Therefore, we say that the situation in the occupied territories has become extremely serious and that the continuation of this situation as it is without a rapid, coordinated, and systematic Arab action to confront it, will lead to a definite national catastrophe.

For this reason, we are called upon today, not tomorrow, to move to save the people and the land before it is too late to do so. Rapid action to liberate the occupied territories has become a pressing national necessity and a top priority for joint Arab efforts.

Maldivian Interior Minister Concludes Visit

NC091540 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Jan (MENA) – Abdulla Hameed, Maldivian minister of the interior and provincial affairs, left Cairo this afternoon at the end of a 4-day visit to Egypt, during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak. President Mubarak was handed a message from Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom.

Briefs

Egyptian, Jordanian Ministers Meet — Cairo, Jan 6, SPA — Egyptian Transport and Communications Minister Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman conferred here today with Jordanian Transport Minister Farhi Ubayd on cooperation between the two countries in the fields of communications and transportation. They also signed an agreement on navigation transport between Egypt and Jordan. [Text] [*Riyadh SPA in English 1221 GMT 6 Jan 85 LD*]

Agreements With Canada — Cairo, 7 Jan (MENA) — Egypt and Canada today signed two agreements on a grant of 1.1 million Canadian dollars and a loan of 2.8 million Canadian dollars to Egypt. The money will be used to finance technical and economic studies for a project to renovate Al-'Izab power station in Al-Fayyum Governorate. Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, minister of planning and international cooperation, and John Schioler, Canadian ambassador in Cairo, signed the agreements for Egypt and Canada respectively. The Canadian Aid Commission has agreed to give a $20 million grant to the Electricity Ministry. The funds will be utilized to finance a number of the ministry's projects specified in the 5-year plan. This was reported by Eng Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy, following a meeting with a delegation from the Canadian Aid Commission that is now visiting Cairo. [Excerpt] [*Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 7 Jan 85 NC*]

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,706

JN091726 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Communique No 1,706 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 January 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces are continuing their splendid confrontation of the remnants of treachery and aggression. The following is a roundup of our Armed Forces' operations for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our Air Force continued to strafe enemy positions, destroying its weapons and inflicting massive losses in lives. The sky hawks returned safely with their aircraft after carrying out 49 combat missions in the Maysan and Central sectors.

2. The brave helicopter heroes carried out bold air raids against enemy equipment and personnel in the Maysan sector, destroying four boats and two medium machine guns, killing three, and wounding others. They and their aircraft returned safely with God's care and protection.

3. Using artillery, our forward units delivered effective blows to enemy positions, vehicles, and engineering efforts in the operational sector east of Basra, destroying two vehicles and one infantry postion and wounding several troops. Large losses in equipment were also inflicted on the enemy.

4. One of our forward units fired on enemy positions and vehicles in the Maysan sector, destroying two infantry positions and killing their occupants. One large vehicle and one hardware stockpile were also destroyed.

5. One enemy bulldozer was destroyed in the northern sector of the operational theater.

6. Out of its insistence on continuing aggression, the vicious enemy shelled several civilian areas in Basra with heavy artillery yesterday evening, damaging one mosque and two houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 January 1985

Fighter Planes Attack 'Large Maritime Target'

JN101042 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1036 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jan (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes have attacked a large maritime target near Khark Island and scored accurate, effective hits. This was announced by a military spokesman a short while ago. He added that the Iraqi planes attacked the target at 1100 [0800 GMT] today and returned safely to base.

AL-THAWRAH: Strikes To Increase

JN100806 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0623 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jan (INA) — An Iraqi newspaper has said that Iraq's decision to blockade Iranian ports in the Arab Gulf is irrevocable. In an editorial today, *AL-THAWRAH* noted that destructive strikes on any maritime target that attempts to approach or enter Khark Island or other Iranian ports will increase and expand until the Iranian rulers declare their inability to continue the war.

The paper held the states and companies that are still dealing with the Iranian regime in oil and in the economic field responsible for helping it to continue its aggression and crimes. The paper called on these states and companies to observe moral principles in their international trade and to deal with Iran in a manner that would end its strange policies and continuous attempts to spread harm and sabotage in this region and the world.

It pointed out that Iran is currently unable to break the successful, effective Iraqi siege, and said in conclusion that this siege will continue and that Iraq's fierce, violent strikes will not cease.

Shatt al-'Arab Forces Prepared for 'Coming Battle'

JN100809 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jan (INA) — The commander of the Shatt al-'Arab forces has stated that his forces' combat readiness will ensure the destruction of any Iranian offensive in the Shatt al-'Arab area. In a statement to *AL-THAWRAH* today, the commander added that the Shatt al-'Arab forces have made the necessary preparations for the coming battle.

He said: These forces' advanced weapons and their conviction in the Iraqi cause, as well as their high combat readiness, make them fully prepared to confront the Iranian forces' aggression. He also said that the Shatt al-'Arab forces have completed the requirements to confront any human concentrations that the Iranian enemy may deploy in the coming battle, with the aim of annihilating them and defeating the aggression.

Foreign Minister Confers With Joseph Sisco

JN101017 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0916 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Ajn (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, conferred with Joseph Sisco, former U.S. assistant secretary of state, in Baghdad today. An Iraqi Foreign Ministry source said that they discussed the region's situation and issues of common concern.

The meeting was attended by Wisam al-Zihawi, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and David Newton, the U.S. charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Sisco arrived here yesterday as part of a tour of the region.

Joint Committee With Hungary Begins Meetings

JN091615 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1428 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jan (INA) — The Iraqi-Hungarian joint committee for economic and technical cooperation began its 10th session here today.

The Iraqi side was headed by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, while the Hungarian side was headed by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

In a speech at the beginning of the meetings, Hasan 'Ali explained that the convocation of the committee indicates the mutual trust and the strength of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

In a reply speech, the Hungarian deputy chairman pointed out that the current meetings are aimed at bolstering the framework of joint action for the next period and at promoting the areas of economic cooperation.

The conferees formed three committees — the economic cooperation committee, the trade exchange committee, and the scientific and technical cooperation committee — to discuss this session's agenda, to follow up the implementation of the previous session's minutes, and to draw up the bases for bilateral economic and technical cooperation and the trade plan for the current year.

The Iraqi side comprised officials from the Ministries of Trade, Planning, Irrigation, Industry and Minerals, Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Oil, Transport and Communications, Housing and Reconstruction, and Light Industries, as well as officials from the Iraqi Central Bank, the Scientific Research Council, and the Baghdad municipality.

The Hungarian side comprised Tibor Melega, deputy prime minister of foreign trade and deputy chairman of the Hungarian side to the committee, and representatives of the concerned Hungarian ministries and institutions.

Earlier today, Hasan 'Ali met with Jozsef Marjai and exchanged views with him on topics related to the 10th session of the Iraqi-Hungarian joint committee, the implementation of bilateral agreements, and the areas of promoting bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Industry Minister Receives Marjai

JN101113 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1048 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jan (INA) — Industry and Minerals Minister Subhi Yasin met with Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and his delegation.

They discussed the scope of industrial cooperation between the two countries and the prospect of expanding cooperation in the two countries' interest.

The Hungarian delegation arrived in Baghdad the day before yesterday on a visit of several days.

Group of Iranian Refugees Leaves for Norway

JN101118 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1151 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jan (INA) — A new batch of Iranian refugees left Baghdad for Norway today. Stating this to INA, an Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the arrangements to transfer these refugees were made by the permanent committee for war victims, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the Norwegian Embassy in Baghdad.

The spokesman added that this is one of the services Iraq has been offering to Iranian refugees who have fled from Khomeyni's tyranny and the inhuman terrorism of his regime.

Summit Sought at Arab League's Tunis Headquarters
JN100843 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 Jan 84 p 1

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — In the wake of Saudi Arabia's refusal to call the long-delayed Arab summit in Riyadh in the foreseeable future, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have agreed to look for another venue for the conference and have launched an initiative to convince Arab leaders to attend it, according to well-informed and reliable sources.

The Jordan-PLO agreement on the initiative was reached during PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Jordan last week, the sources said, and it was further agreed that the Arab League headquarters in Tunis is the most suitable place to the summit.

During a visit by His Majesty King Husayn to Riyadh last week, Saudi Arabia's King Fahd "expressed reservations over hosting a Summit that might deepen divisions in the Arab World," particularly that Syria and Libya oppose the idea, the sources said. But both Jordan and the PLO believe that in the face of the already existing Syrian and Libyan opposition there is no need for an Arab concensus to convene the summit, the sources said.

"If Jordan and the PLO succeed in rallying the support of the majority of the Arab countries then it will be enough," the sources, who requested anonymity, said.

The sources said that other Arab leaders have been appraoched with the idea of convening an early summit as planned by Jordan and the PLO but replies are still awaited. Jordan and the PLO are optimistic that the majority of the Arab countries will agree to attend the planned summit, the sources added.

"Most countries are likely to attend, but they would hesitate to host a summit that will be boycotted by some Arab states," the sources said. "Therefore, the Arab League headquarters in Tunis will be the most appropriate place, since Arab countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, will not have to face the embarrassment of hosting a summit despite Syrian and Libyan objections," the sources said.

Inter-Arab disputes, particularly differences between the PLO leadership and the Syrian and Libyan governments, and the issue of Egypt's return to the Arab World, have been delaying the convening of the summit.

Saudi Arabia, which was to have hosted the summit in November in Riyadh, has suggested that all inter-Arab differences be settled before the summit can be convened.

However, Jordan and the PLO believe that an Arab summit is the "proper forum for settling inter-Arab disputes and strengthening Arab solidarity," the sources said.

"Jordan and the PLO respect and highly appreciate the Saudi stand on the issue," the sources said, "but they also believe that the current Arab situation is at a crossroads where something should be done to move things forward."

Jordan and the PLO have started formal talks on formulating a joint political strategy towards a solution to the Palestinian problem, but both the Kingdom and the organisation have stressed, on different occasion, that any joint Jordanian-Palestinian action will need the backing of at least the majority of the Arab countries through an Arab summit decision.

Most Arab countries also favour the return of Egypt to the Arab World. Seventeen Arab countries and the PLO severed diplomatic and political relations with Egypt after Cairo signed a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

Jordan was the first country to resume the relations, in September 1984.

The PLO, which maintains contacts with Egypt, has repeatedly expressed the view that the restoration of Arab ties with Egypt should be preceded by an Arab summit decision on the issue.

Sisco Arrives, Meets With Foreign Minister
JN091324 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received Josesph Sisco, former U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, in his office today. Sisco arrived in Amman this morning for a 1-day visit.

Sisco on U.S., Israeli Views
JN092027 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Amman — Joseph Sisco, former U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs who is currently on a private visit to the area, has said that the United States has believed and still believes that Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories are an obstacle to peace efforts in the area.

Addressing a press conference at the American Center in Amman, Sisco added that he felt during a recent visit that Israel's primary concern is tackling its economic problems and that the other concern is the withdrawal from Lebanon.

He pointed out that he did not sense from his meeting with Israeli officials a concern for comprehensive peace and the settlement of the Middle East crisis. He said that this issue does not not constitute one of the Israeli officials' concerns at present.

Sisco expressed the belief that the current U.S. Administration has no intention of adopting new peace initiatives.

Sisco added that the U.S. Administration believes that President Reagan's 1982 initiative is still the U.S. option for promoting peace efforts in the area.

Asked about solving the Middle East crisis through an international peace conference, Sisco said: Like the U.S. Administration, I feel that this conference will not solve the problem, but further complicate it.

PRC Embassy Official Denies Buying Israeli Arms

JN101043 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 10 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] Amman — In a statement to *AKHBAR AL-USBU'*, an official at the PRC Embassy in Amman asserted that the PRC leadership is now concentrating on applying in Taipei the principle it applied in Hong Kong, which Britain will return to the PRC in 12 years.

The PRC official denied reports that the PRC purchased Israeli-made arms. The official asserted his country's support for Arab Palestinian rights. He said: The PRC will not establish diplomatic relations with Israel unless it withdraws from the occupied Arab territories and implements the UN resolutions.

Transportation Minister Returns From Egypt

JN100826 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Amman — Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd and his accompanying delegation returned to Amman from Cairo this evening after a visit of several days to Egypt. The transportation minister conveyed to Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali a message from Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat. He also discussed with Egyptian officials strengthening cooperation between the two countries in land, sea, and air transportation.

In a statement to the PETRA correspondent, the transportation minister said that his visit to Egypt was in response to an official invitation from Egyptian Transportation and Communications Minister Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman to organize sea transportation and to give special facilities to ships between the two countries.

The transportation minister added that talks dealt with organizing the route which will link Jordan and the Arab east to Egypt, the Arab Maghreb, and Africa, which will enable passengers, travellers, tourists, and pilgrims to be transported by ferry through this outlet, which will be opened in April after being closed since 1948. The minister said this historic work, which will serve strategic issues and Arab economic integration, comes at the direction of His Majesty King Husayn and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Prince Hasan Returns From Pakistan 9 Jan

JN091953 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to Amman this evening after a 4-day working visit to Pakistan, during which he met with Pakistani President General Muhammad Ziaul Haq to exchange viewpoints on the current international situation and bilateral relations. This morning, his highness visited the tomb of Muhammad 'Ali Janah, founder of the state of Pakistan, and placed a wreath on the tomb. He also received the governor of Lahore State this morning.

His highness was received at Amman airport by Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, the chief chamberlain; the Pakistani ambassador in Amman; and a number of senior officials.

VOAL Reports on Israeli Raid in Al-Biqa'

NC091353 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] At 1420, Zionist planes raided Al-Rawdah area, between Barr Ilyas and Hawsh al-Harimah. Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' says that the raid was directed against a Palestinian position belonging to the [dissident] Fatah, the Uprising Movement, and that an unknown number of casualties has been sustained.

Air Raid Causes No Losses

NC091817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] A security source said tonight that the Israeli raid on a Palestinian position in the Al-Mar) area near Barr Ilyas today has resulted in no casualties or material damage. The security source affirmed that the two rockets dropped by the enemy's warplanes fell in a muddy area.

Israel To Not Attend 10 Jan Al-Naqurah Talks

NC100704 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel has said that the Israeli government officially informed the UNIFIL Command yesterday that it decided not to resume the negotiations today. UNIFIL Commander General William Callaghan yesterday notified the Lebanese Army Command of this decision.

Al-Turk, Aime Discuss Al-Naqurah Talks

NC101226 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Jean-Claude Aime, the UN deputy assistant secretary general, arrived in Beirut from Israel and met this morning with Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Ministry, to end the deadlock in the Al-Naqurah talks, resume the 13th round of negotiations, and pave the way for the visit of Brian Urquhart, the UN assistant secretary general, this coming Monday.

Karami Statement Following Weekly Cabinet Session

NC091520 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1332 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The Cabinet's weekly session ended at 1415. The session began at 1100 under the chairmanship of President Amin al-Jumayyil and in the presence of Prime Minister Rashid Karami and the ministers, with the exception of Ministers Camille Sham'un, 'Adil 'Usayran, and Walid Junblatt. The prime minister left the Presidential Palace a few minutes ago and made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Karami] The Cabinet discussed the country's economic conditions in detail. We believe that action should be taken to win confidence in our economy. This can only be achieved if the government assumes its responsibilities and drafts the appropriate policy to deal with these basic issues, which must be confronted, with the required speed. Therefore, it has been decided to hold a Cabinet meeting on Saturday to adopt the effective decisions.

We also discussed the implementation of the coastal plan. The Cabinet has expressed satisfaction with the steps taken for the deployment of the Internal Security Forces on the coastal road and in Iqlim al-Kharrub. We expect the Army to deploy up to Al-Awwali and Tripoli over the next few days. We also expect the Army to start preparing the arrangements for implementing the security plans on the Damascus road and the Suq al-Gharb front to reduce tension. We believe that all of this will directly contribute toward easing the economic situation. We also believe that it is necessary to emphasize a policy of austerity, which must be expanded to correct matters.

[Unidentified reporter] In addition to these issues, there is the question of the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations. It is known that Lebanon is now waiting for an Israeli stand regarding the date for resuming these negotiations. How does the picture look now?

[Karami] We are actually eager to continue the Al-Naqurah discussions. We have always submitted our proposals and demands, which we consider to be in the interests of our country. During the last meetings on Monday, a plan was submitted based on the speech which his excellency the president delivered before members of the diplomatic corps. We asked the Israeli side to submit a comprehensive timetable for the withdrawal to discuss with the UN side the arrangements pertaining to the work and role of UNIFIL. Lebanon is eager to continue these discussions. Lebanon expects the other side to come forward with the answers it has requested. We are also waiting for some move at the international level which would help push forward these discussions.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you been told about the date of Urquhart's arrival?

[Karami] No.

[Unidentified reporter] [sentence indistinct]

[Karami] Everything I said is focused on dealing with this problem. We are waiting for Saturday to adopt the studied measures.

[Unidentified reporter] A last question connected with the recent explosions in Tripoli. Being a native of Tripoli, what are your comments?

[Karami] We draw the attention of all citizens to the fact that Lebanon — we are working for Lebanon's unity and for the coexistence of Lebanon's sons as one family — must entrench these principles [not further specified] and act on the basis of these principles to achieve stability and to enable the start of the salvation and reconstruction march. We regret that there are still some ignorant people who do not realize the dimensions of actions that undermine this country's unity and its stability. Loyalty and responsibility behoove us all to be guided by God's orders and by

the dictates of conscience and duty to safeguard the interests of the Lebanese family. I very much regret the disgraceful acts against the places of worship regardless to which community they belong. I declare that Tripoli has nothing to do with these acts, because Tripoli is the city of values, ethics, and the Orthodox religion. There is no religion which does not order work in the interests of the group. On this basis, I reiterate my denunciation of these acts inappropriate in civilized society. [end recording]

Further on Implimentation of Security Plan

Forces Deployed in Al-Kharrub

NC091410 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The Internal Security Forces have continued their deployment in Barja, 'Anut, Al-Mtullah, (Majlunah), Harat B'asir, Al-Burjayn, Al-Sa'diyat, Mazra'at al-Dahr, Al-Mughariyah, B'asir, and Jisr al-Damur. The 'Anut road and the Wadi al-Zaynah have been opened.

The Internal Security Forces have taken the coastal road toward Wadi al-Zaynah, Siblin, (Kfar Mayah), Shhim, and 'Anut where the headquarters of the deployed forces is located. These forces then moved toward B'asir and Harat B'asir. They entered Al-Burjayn and made its school their center.

At this time, another patrol has taken the coastal road toward Al-Rumaylah, the 'Ilman road, Al-Julayliyah, Majluna, and up to Al-Mtullah. A force took up position in Mazra'at al-Dahr.

Security Forces Complete Deployment

NC091932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The Internal Security Forces completed their deployment in Iqlim al-Kharrub tonight. They took up positions between B'asir and Harat B'asir according to the security plan.

Heavy Weapons Collected

NC101133 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Within the context of completing the coastal strip plan, sources from the Lebanese forces have told the Voice of Lebanon that these forces have begun collecting their heavy weapons in Iqlim al-Kharrub preparatory to moving them to Al-Jiyah, the assembly point.

200-KG Car Bomb Defused, Second Bomb Explodes

NC082046 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] The fuse on an explosive charge contained in a green Mercedes 230, bearing forged license number 363745, went off in the area of Dahr al-Jamal in Sinn al-Fil this evening. A military explosives expert arrived on the scene and found that the vehicle contained about 200 kg of TNT with a timer, slow-burning electric fuses, and two 9-volt batteries. The expert then dismantled the charge. Investigation revealed that the license plate belongs to a white Mercedes 220 registered in the name of 'Adil Ahmad al-Haj Shahadah from Shhim.

Meanwhile, at around 2100 today, another booby-trapped vehicle exploded in the locality of Al-Dawrah. Investigation showed that the vehicle belonged to a Tashnag Party official named Zavan Karkozian. The bomb exploded when he started the engine on his white Mercedes 280. He suffered various wounds, but the explosion did not destroy the vehicle because it was armor-plated.

Two Killed in Beirut Restaurant Explosion

NC091929 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] A security source has declared that an explosion occurred at 1930 tonight inside the (Semiglar) Inn on Al-Makhkhul Street in the Ra's Bayrut area. The restaurant is owned by George Zi'inni. The explosion caused a fire in the restaurant. Fire fighting teams are working to extinguish the fire. Two persons have been killed and three others have been wounded in the incident.

Leaflets Demand Expulsion of Druze From West Beirut

NC100850 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Leaflets were distributed in Wata al-Musaytibah, Al-Mazra'ah, and Tallat al-Khayyat in West Beirut last night demanding the Socialist Druze to leave Beirut within a period of 1 week, or their fate will be similar to that of Hisham. The leaflets, signed by the Free Beirut Youth [shabab bayrut al-hurr] say that Hisham, a member of the force guarding the residence of Minister Walid Junblatt [in Beirut], has been killed and that three others have been hospitalized with bullet wounds.

Communist Party Cables Syrian Ba'th Party Conference

NC100945 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 9 Jan 85 p 4

[Text] The Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee yesterday addressed a cable to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and to the regional command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party wishing "complete success" to the party's eighth regional conference "in serving the national and social liberation question of the Syrian Arab people and other peoples of the Arab nation."

The cable notes that "the eighth conference of the Ba'th party is convening in circumstances characterized by the intensity of the struggle between our nation's ambitions for liberation and progress, and the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary recourse to all forms of political and military aggression, along with their desire to control the destiny and resources of our peoples and to deprive us of our independence, freedom, and national sovereignty."

The cable reviews the "Arab revolutionary national movement's achievements, its steadfastness, resistance, and continued confrontation of this assault on the basis of the permanent and multi-faceted support given by the Soveit Union and the socialist countries bloc." It also reviews the "Lebanese nationalists' victories with Syria against U.S. imperialism and its allies, against world Zionism and its stepdaughter Israel, and against Arab reaction." The cable notes "the heroic Syrian Arab Army's resistance to the U.S. and Israeli aggression on Lebanon, Syria's role in foiling the 17 May agreement and affirming Lebanon's Arab identity, and in confronting the Israeli occupation" and affirms that "this is a vanguard role."

The cables refers to the Palestine question and stresses that "the only way to regain the Palestinian people's national rights is not through bargaining with the hostile imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary forces, but through escalating the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy and adopting clear and decisive stances against imperialism and its agents, and against all capitulationist and liquidationist plans." The cable notes "the worsening of the rightist deviation by the 'Arafat group as portrayed in the secessionist and illegal meeting in Amman," and affirms "the responsibility of the nationalist forces in defending the development of the Palestinian national struggle in the right direction and in struggling to restore the PLO's unity on the basis of decisive enmity to imperialism, Zionism, reaction, and the capitulationist plan."

Finally the cable stresses that "the basic task facing us in Lebanon as nationalist and revolutionary forces, is the liberation of our occupied territory without restrictions or conditions, the restoration of Lebanon's unity, independence, and Arabism, and the achievement of democratic reforms."

The cable stresses that the achievement of this task "demands further cohesion among the revolutionary forces in Lebanon and Syria between the Lebanese Communist Party, the National Democratic Front, and the Amal movement on the one side, and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party in the Syrian Arab region and all parties of the Progressive National Front in Syria on the other. It also demands the development of relations among these forces to carry out the struggle and the consolidation of various relations between the two countries and the achievement of unity."

Libya's Major Jallud Leaves Damascus 9 Jan

JN092058 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Damascus — Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of Libya's 1 September Revolution Command Council, left Damascus this afternoon after conveying the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's greetings to the Ba'th Party Eighth Regional Congress. At Damascus International Airport, Maj Jallud was seen off by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

AL-SIYASAH on 'Tense' Syrian-Libyan Relations

GF091835 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 8 Jan 85 pp 1, 22

[Muhammad 'Anan report from Beirut]

[Text] A reliable source here has disclosed that the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, recently tried to mediate between PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, but this mediation was refused by the Syrian Government. This source also disclosed that 'Abd al-Salam Jallud conveyed to President al-Asad a message on this mediation. The source added that because of a difference of opinion on this subject, Libyan-Syrian relations have been tense in the last 2 days.

It seems that Nabih Birri, Amal movement leader, caused a reaction in Libya when in his speech at the Syrian Ba'th Party conference he asked for Al-Asad's assistance in having Imam Musa al-Sadr freed. This reaction was made worse by Birri's statement that Syria has been the only Arab country to aid and support the resistance in southern Lebanon against the Israeli occupation. Mr Birri also withdrew from the conference hall when Mr Jallud began his address. Jallud considered that withdrawal an insult to him and his country, which he represented at the conference.

A member of the Amal delegation at the conference said that Mr Jallud had decided to leave Syria prior to the scheduled time, but Syrian officials managed to cool him down. It is also worth noting that the television camera focused on the empty seats of the Amal delegation members during Jallud's speech.

Ba'th Congress Discusses Economic Report

JN091604 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's Eighth Regional Congress resumed its meetings at 1000 today. The comrade members continued their discussion of the economic report that was submitted by the party's Central Committee.

Jordanian Front Cables Support

JN100901 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic, continues to receive cables of greetings, solidarity, and support on the occasion of the Ba'th Party Eighth Regional Congress. The president has received the following cable from the Jordanian National Front [al-jabhah al-wataniyah fi al-'erdun]:

Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; comrade chairman of the eighth congress; comrade members of the congress, greetings:

On the convocation of the Ba'th Party's Eighth Regional Congress, the Jordanian National front is pleased to send you greetings of struggle, wishing your congress success in adopting resolutions and recommendations that would enhance the party's march in harmony with our national and pan-Arab causes. While intensely watching the progress of your congress, our Jordanian Arab masses highly value the path of struggle of the Ba'th Party and its pioneering, effective role in confronting the imperialist, Zionist, and Arab reactionary forces. The Jordanian National Front believes that Syria today, under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, has become a school of struggle from which our Jordanian people derive the meaning of confronting the plots of the imperialist circles that are being implemented by the Arab reactionary tools.

Comrades, taking the opportunity of your congress, and on behalf of our struggling masses that are waging the national struggle against the agent royal regime in Jordan, we salute Syria's steadfastness and pay homage to the souls of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the sake of liberating Palestine, enhancing Syria's steadfastness, and proving that martyrdom is the road to victory and liberation.

Greetings to you from the parties and groups of the Jordanian National Front. We wish your congress success in realizing national and pan-Arab aims. We wish our Syrian people, under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, happiness and prosperity.

Glory to the Arab nation; immortality to Arab martyrs.

Adopting Majority Decision in Summits Examined

Principle of Unanimity Upheld

JN091608 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Some Arab sides are currently proposing a discussion of two Arab issues: first, the postponed Arab summit conference and the need to convene it; and second, the question of a majority decision instead of a unanimous decision being adopted in Arab summit conferences. Evidently, there should be no opposition in principle to the convocation of the Arab summit conference. The summit conferences were originally created in order to achieve a unified pan-Arab stand in the face of the Zionist-Israeli onslaught against the Arab homeland with the support and encouragement of international imperialism, foremost of which is U.S. imperialism. The summit conferences were also created in order to affirm Arab commitment to the principal Arab cause

— the Palestine question — and to reject any attempt to encroach or abandon this cause under any pressure or circumstances.

Perhaps among the Arab summit conferences' noble characteristics is that the first summit conference, held in Khartoum following the painful setback of 1967 when the Arabs suffered a military defeat, adopted noble pan-Arab slogans that were unanimously approved. These slogans rejected capitulation and relinquishment of Arab land and rights and urged the Arab masses to mobilize their capabilities and forces to wage the next round of the fateful battle against the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism.

During the summit conferences, a number of binding, basic, pan-Arab resolutions were unanimously adopted on the pan-Arab issue, commitment to it, and the rejection of all designs and plans that relinquish Arab land and rights. Among these resolutions were the Rabat resolution on the PLO and the Baghdad and Tunis resolutions that rejected the Camp David agrements, condemned the U.S. policy that is hostile to the Arabs, and stipulated that Arab foreign policy should be charted on the basis of foreign countries' stands on pan-Arab issues. These are all well-known resolutions that were unanimously adopted and which continue to be binding to all Arab countries and viable for joint Arab action and unified political and military Arab moves. These resolutions are also a sound basis for activating and reviving Arab solidarity that is directed against Israel, the United States, and all the Arabs' enemies.

Those who are eager to uphold these resolutions do not need resolutions to act. These resolutions are sufficient for establishing a unified Arab stand, joint Arab action, effective Arab solidarity, and the emergence of a unified Arab stand that rejects the Camp David agreements, the Reagan proposals, and all designs and plans that supplement or resemble these agreements and proposals. However, it seems that those who have thus far obstructed the convocation of the summit conference are now calling for convening it quickly without the sufficient preparation needed for it to succeed and are calling for altering the principle of a unanimous decision, which has been valid since the birth of the Arab League. They do not want to affirm a commitment to the previous unanimous and principal resolutions. It seems that they want to absolve themselves from the pan-Arab commitments that stemmed from the resolutions of previous summit conferences and attempt to gain a legitimate Arab coverup for their entry into the humiliating, capitulatory negotiations with Israel and the United States.

Anyone who wants to preserve the Arab nation's rights and land can find the answer in the previous summit conferences' resolutions without seeking any new resolutions. However, anyone who seeks a facade of legitimacy for his involvement in the process of bargaining, defeatism, and capitulation is looking for new capitulatory resolutions that will violate pan-Arab commitment and will free a number of sides that are colluding with Washington and Tel Aviv from their pan-Arab commitment on the pretext of dealing with reality. However, they forget that the Arab masses realize the results of the realistic line that they advocated during the Fes summit and the results of the Fes resolution's concessions. Their friends in Washington did not burden themselves with the task of studying the Fes proposals. Instead, their friends in Washington tactlessly proposed to them Reagan's proposals that complement Camp David while Israel absolutely rejected the Fes plan.

Condescending to the undignified level of making concessions can only lead to the brink of humiliation, surrender, capitulation, and relinquishment of the cause. In view of this state of affairs, there will be no Arab solidarity, joint Arab action, or unifed Arab stand.

TISHRIN Comments on Proposal

JN101037 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0815 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Damascus, 10 Jan (SANA) — In today's editorial, *TISHRIN* writes about the attempts by some Arab parties to bring the Egyptian regime, which abides by the Camp David accords, back to the Arab ranks. The paper notes that some Arab parties restored bilateral relations with that regime hoping that deviation from the Baghdad summit resolutions will be repeated and that majority becomes the principle.

TISHRIN adds: King Hassan II, who realized that this method is futile, stated clearly that the Baghdad summit decisions to isolate Egypt until it retracts form Camp David can only be abrogated by Arab summit decisions. Thus, we can understand the Arab reactionary wager on a coming summit and on the preparations for it. The coming summit will not only adopt a policy that abrogates the Baghdad summit decisions and hoist the Arab flags in Cairo next to the Israeli flag, but will also adopt a policy of comprehensive Arab settlement with the Zionist entity.

TISHRIN points out the Jordanian regime's recent proposal to amend the Arab League Charter — the proposal to change the principle of unanimity to the principle of majority in drawing up pan-Arab policy toward pan-Arab issues. This phenomenon aims at exploiting the tide of reactionaryism in the region in order to encroach, with a numerical majority, on the Arab League Charter principle which forbids acceptance of the crime of usurping Palestine in 1948. The paper notes that in order to achieve this spiteful objective, those who support Camp David behind-the-scenes will not hesistate to brag about modernism and democracy which make the minority submit to the majority's opinion.

TISHRIN continues: The perios prior to an Arab summit is a field for testing the proposals of capitulation and the ability of Arab nationalists to embody the basic principles of Arab solidarity and to protect them from the tampering of the advocates of unanimity for capitulation and subservience to the United States. Such a test will not only define the fate of the summit and its work, but also the future of the conflict in this region.

TISHRIN concludes: We do not divulge a secret if we say that the Eighth Regional Congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party will draw up the strategy of what should be done to wage this test in order to prevent the reactionary Arabs from encroaching on the joint Arab action.

Air Force Raids 'Popular Struggle Front' Base

TA091408 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Air Force planes this afternoon attacked a terrorist base near the village of Al-Marj in the Al-Biqa' region of Lebanon. All our aircraft returned safely. The IDF spokesman has reported that the base served as the headquarters and jumping-off point for operations, and that our pilots reported good hits. Our military correspondent reports that the Al-Marj military base is used by the Popular Struggle Front, and that the target of the raid was a one-story building.

Planes Fired on in Attack

TA091817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The terrorist base attacked by Israeli Air Force planes today in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' serves the Popular Struggle Front. It is believed that terrorists belonging to this organization launched two katyusha rockets at the Jordan Valley about 5 months ago. Anti-aircraft fire was aimed at our planes, but they were not hit and returned safely to base. The pilots reported accurate hits.

Further on Debate Over Future Moves in Lebanon

Sources Reject Reported Concession

TA091716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Sources in Jerusalem said this evening that Lebanon's announcement that it will accept UNIFIL's deployment south of the Al-Awwali is an unsophisticated attempt to pull the wool over Israel's eyes. The sources told our military correspondent that the Lebanese said nothing about this at the latest meeting in Al-Naqurah. Thus, the announcement probably indicates the Lebanese fear of the termination of the talks and unilateral Israeli moves.

Shamir 'Knows Nothing' of Concession

TA091814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this evening that Israel knows nothing about a change in Lebanon's position on the Al-Naqurah talks. He was asked to comment on reports from Beirut alleging that the Lebanese Government is now ready for UNIFIL to deploy from the border up to the Al-Awwali River. Shamir spoke with correspondents after addressing a scientific congress at Hebrew University. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that the foreign minister talked about the agreement reached in the Geneva talks between the two superpowers.

[Begin recording] [Remez] If the Geneva talks truly mean to open the door to an improvement in relations between the superpowers, Shamir said, then the totalitarian bloc should be asked to prove its intentions by actions as well.

[Shamir — in English] Freedom for Soviet Jewry, for example, could be one indication of the readiness to improve the international climate.

[Remez translates the above and continues] After his speech, I asked Mr Shamir if the issue of the Soviet Jews was really broached at the Geneva talks.

[Shamir] Since I have no idea what was discussed there, I hope very much that Secretary of State Shultz did in fact raise the issue, as he promised to do. We asked that the Soviet Jewry issue be raised, because these are talks with the Soviet Union.

[Remez] We could, perhaps, glean something about what was said in Geneva on this issue by the secretary of state's assistant, who arrived here directly from the talks. Shamir told me: We did not ask that the Middle East be raised in particular.

In his speech, Shamir noted that efforts to save the Jews of Ethiopia and Syria counter accusations against Zionism. This was the axis around which his speech at the conclusion of the congress on ideology and foreign policy — in memory of Henry Jackson — revolved; a condemnation of the hypocrisy and misleading information, which are the outcome of perverted ideologies. In Israel, Shamir said, there is no need for a peace movement, because with no desire for peace it would lose its raison d'etre. We would like an Arab leader — whom he did not name — to tell his people in his own language that it is necessary to accept Israel as a country with equal rights, a neighbor with which it is necessary to live in peace. This might engender another round of direct peace talks, for the benefit of all. [end recording]

Likud, Alignment Divided on Lebanon

TA091943 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The discussions about the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon will continue next week both in the Knesset plenum and in the inner Cabinet. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that the five Alignment ministers in the inner Cabinet want to reach a speedy decision on a plan of phased withdrawal from Lebanon, while the five Likud ministers want to exhaust the political delibertions. Our correspondent adds that the prime minister and defense minister will try to conclude the Cabinet discussions before the defense minister leaves for the United States in about 2 weeks. In the meantime Jerusalem is awaiting the visit of UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart next week, but at this stage it is not believed that he will be able to break the deadlock.

Rabin: Decision Needed Soon

TA091304 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1250 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] A short time ago a debate on the issue of Lebanon ended in the Knesset plenum, a debate that arose after six urgent

motions to the agenda were submitted. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said in the debate: In view of the lack of positive results so far in the political process, we will have to make a decision in the very near future about whether there is any point in continuing to talk or whether we should decide to unilaterally redeploy. Any decision will be difficult and any decision will involve risks.

The defense minister added: I have a clear view on this, but will only express it at the Cabinet session dealing with the issue. I would not like to be the defense minister who makes a decision to enter Lebanon once again, and I would not like to hear a new song saying, "Sidon, we have returned to you again," [parody of a song popular in the 6-Day War].

Minister Rabin added: There is no hermetic defense against terrorism; I have not promised and I will not promise that not one shell or katyusha rocket will fall on a settlement, or that not one explosive device will go off, but we must do all we can to decrease, as far as possible, these possibilities.

This was reported by our Knesset correspondent Sha'ul Stav.

Peres Foresees Reasonable Solution

TA100546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says that a reasonable solution can be found to the Lebanese situation. The prime minister was speaking last night to a Hadassah conference in Jerusalem.

[Begin Peres recording — picked up in mid-sentence] ...tried really to reach an agreement with the Lebanese and arrangements with the Syrians, so we shall be able, all of us, to enjoy peace in the Galilee, in Beirut, and in Damascus. I think, should we reach an agreement, it would be for the benefit of all parties concerned. But alas, with the Lebanese, maybe it is nice to talk, but almost impossible to agree. How can they agree with us when they don't agree among them? The Syrians took a more extreme position, more than ever before, and probably in the coming few days we shall have to make up our own minds and find the best way which will enable our boys to come back home and assure the security of the Galilee. Maybe none of the two purposes will be covered completely, but I am sure there is a way to achieve both of them in a reasonable fashion. [end recording]

Shamir Wishes No Dissension

TA100845 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0840 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning expressed the hope that the Cabinet debate on southern Lebanon will not cause dissension between the Likud and the Alignment. He said a decision on this issue would be made in the near future. In a talk with our correspondent Ilana Dayan, Shamir pointed out that, in his view, it would be desirable to decrease the IDF forces in southern Lebanon, thus lessening the burden on the Army. However, at the same time security arrangements must be maintained to guarantee the Galilee's safety.

Arens Calls Differences 'Tactical'

TA091654 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1605 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Interview with Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens on "Gunsight" program by Doron Rosenblum; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Rosenblum] The Lebanese issue is turning into a bone of contention between the two major components of the national unity government, the Likud and the Alignment. Do you accept this interpretation, or do you think the Lebanese issue crosses party lines and does not threaten the existence of the unity government?

[Arens] The question of how to deploy our forces in the north to guarantee security for the Galilee's inhabitants at a minimal cost is not an ideological question, and there is no reason why all the Alignment members should share the same view on the matter, and the same goes for the Likud people. This is a question of tactics. Consequently, one should expect the differences of opinion on the matter — should they arise — to not be aligned according to partisan affiliation.

I must, however, qualify my statement somewhat by saying that in the election campaign a substantial number of Alignment members took advantage of the problem and made it a topic for public dispute by promising — or at least creating the impression — that if they win the election they would ensure an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon. It is clear to me that the moment the Alignment members joined the government and got a close look at the problem, their view too, became much more realistic and their approach changed as well. I have not discerned an Alignment demand, or firm desire, to pull out and leave immediately — the way some Alignment spokesmen may have expressed themselves prior to the election. At the same time, I presume that at least some of the Alignment ministers are deeply bothered by the matter. They may be under a political, or psychological if you will, commitment and want to preserve their credibility by remaining faithful to what was said during the election campaign. I hope this will not become the main consideration for their position, because after all it is not the sole consideration. The only consideration must be linked to the well-being of the inhabitants of northern Israel.

Commentators Expect Return to Talks

TA100709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Discussion in the studio between moderator Yitzhaq Ro'e and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Text] [Ro'e] Well, this morning deliberations by the ministerial teams headed by the prime minister will continue on the moves Israel will make in Lebanon in view of the freeze in the political contacts. We say freeze, but in the meantime, since we discussed this yesterday, Shim'on Schiffer, it has become a question of a return — somewhat of a return — to Al-Naqurah, and not of a cessation, as was emphasized yesterday.

[Schiffer] There are diplomatic moves behind the scenes which, at this stage, cover the next moves. Yesterday, Assistant UN Secretary General Jean-Claude Aime visited here and met with people from the Foreign Ministry. He brought ideas from Lebanon, from the Lebanese Government, on ways to renew the talks in Al-Naqurah. This morning, Assistant UN Secretary General Jean-Claude Aime is going back to Beirut and he will return here on Friday. In this context, it has been learned here in Jerusalem that in the very, very near future, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar will appeal to Israel and Lebanon to rescue the talks and return to Al-Naqurah, and the evaluation I have been hearing from the most senior sources is that, if and when the UN secretary general's appeal comes, Israel will respond positively by returning to the Al-Naqurah talks, thus permitting activity here by the assistant UN secretary general, Brian Urquhart, who is to arrive in the area at the beginning of next week for negotiations on the stationing of a UNIFIL force in southern Lebanon.

[Ro'e] What is actually happening? It was only yesterday that the defense minister said the political process had been exhausted.

[Schiffer] Two moves are occurring at the same time. On the one hand, Israel, in the framework of the inner Cabinet, is holding deliberations — and the deliberations will also continue this morning — over possible IDF deployments in Lebanon. Here, perhaps, it is worth emphasizing that ministers participating in these deliberations have praised Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin for enabling the defense establishment, the IDF commanders, to present differing and contradictory positions on the various options for a deployment in Lebanon. These moves are continuing, but at the same time, no one has yet given up on the political move, and the belief is that Israel will, in the end, return to the Al-Naqurah talks next week, as a positive response to the appeal by the UN secretary general, and to exhaust the possibility of UNIFIL-ization [as heard] of southern Lebanon.

[Ro'e] Would it be correct to assume that in Lebanon too, in the Lebanese Government, there is pressure for a renewal, not a cessation?

[Schiffer] The Lebanese Government is also finding itself very anxious for Israel not to leave southern Lebanon without any arrangement, because another area would then be created where, in fact, there would be no framework of control and rule.

'AL HAMISHMAR on Syrian, Jordanian Options

TA091206 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Jan 85 p 6

[Commentary by Pinhas 'Inbari: "The Peres Option and the Rabin Option"]

[Text] The deadlock in the Al-Naqurah talks on an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon and the freeze in the plans to raise the standard of living in the territories arouse a question which, at first glance, appears out of place: Is there, perhaps, a link between the political process in Lebanon and the political process in the territories? Superficially, there is no such link. The political process in Lebanon is tied to Syria and is aimed at a specific objective — to lead to an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon. The political process in the West Bank is linked with Jordan and the Palestinians, and aimed at leading to an arrangement on the eastern border. But what appears to be lack of connection is actually the connection itself. It transpires that there certainly are common links between the developments in Lebanon and policy in the West Bank.

The search for a solution with Syria to the problem of Lebanon, and the search for a solution with Jordan and the Palestinians to the problem of the territories, put Israel in a dilemma of principle, because Syria and Jordan represent two basically different approaches as concerns the nature of the political arrangements in the Middle East, and ultimately Israel cannot do other than choose the interlocutor it wants for the political arrangements.

As its main axis of policy in the Middle East, Syria wants to jeopardize the logical results of the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO — the establishment of a federation between both banks of the Jordan River — which is the political format strengthening King Husayn and which therefore contradicts Syrian interests. If Syria thinks that an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon is an opening for the beginning of the implementation of the Reagan plan in the West Bank, a plan that welcomes the Jordanian-Palestinian link, it will make every attempt to foil the IDF withdrawal.

Statements by the Labor wing of the unity government about the plans for the territories, reports about indirect contacts between Shim'on Peres and King Husayn, and the possibility that Aqaba will be picked as the site for the talks between Mubarak and Husayn to enable the secret participation of a senior Israeli representative, are reinforcing the Syrian decision to not make it easy for the IDF to withdraw from Lebanon, so as not to enable Israel to free itself for the beginning of the political process in the West Bank.

Anyone studying the differences in approach between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that even between the two, there is a dispute regarding the interlocutor desirable to Israel in the Middle East. The one who speaks a great deal about the "Jordanian option" is Shim'on Peres, not Yitzhaq Rabin. What is more linked with Rabin's name is the "red line" arrangement with Syria. Now, against the background of the failure of the Lebanon war, the "red line" arrangement secured by Yitzhaq Rabin when he was prime minister, on the eve of the 1977 upheaval, definitely appears to have been an unusual achievement. It was natural that when Rabin entered office in the Defense Ministry and was faced with the primary mission of untangling the "embroglio" in Lebanon, he again tried to succeed in renewing those "red lines." Such an objective requires an understanding with Syria and acquiring its goodwill [line dropped in text] the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue in the territories. From this viewpoint, Minister Rabin's courting of Syria while the PNC was meeting in Amman was, perhaps, the main reason for the veto Rabin imposed on the intention of other Labor Party circles to try to permit representatives of the PNC in the territories to go to the Jordanian capital.

Rabin's courting of Syria did, perhaps, reinforce the school of thought which regards Syria, not Jordan, as the main power in the fertile crescent. According to this version, there is no point in regarding Jordan as the main interlocutor because, in any event, Syria will succeed in foiling any Jordanian-Palestinian move which does not fit in with its interests. Anyone who remembers the first version of the Al-Naqurah talks, which were called the "Khaldah-Qiryat Shemona talks," cannot forget the unusual approach adopted by Yitzhaq Rabin when he was still in the opposition. At that time, he entered into a bitter argument with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz for having bypassed Syria during those talks and having only given it the final agreement for approval. Rabin was right at that time. Syria managed to cancel the agreements to which it was a partner. Rabin undoubtedly sees his having been right then, as proof that it is impossible to get the wheels of the political process moving without first winning Syria's heart. The proof of his having been right in the argument with Shultz has doubled his conviction that the "red line" agreement with Syria must be renewed.

But something has changed since then in the Syrian position. During the time of the last Alignment government, when Yitzhaq Rabin was prime minister, Syria had reason to be satisfied with Israel's policy in Judaea and Samaria. Rabin then permitted general elections to be held in the territories, elections which brought the nationalist blocs, led by Syria, to the municipalities. Hafiz al-Asad had no worries that an understanding with Israel over Lebanon would accelerate developments in the West Bank, which were considered undesirable to Syria.

There is no doubt that Rabin, through the Al-Naqurah talks, wanted to create an indirect link with Syria, but the failure of his maneuver originates in the altered circumstances, following the deepening of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue as a result of the Lebanon war, the reinforcement of Jordan's position in the West Bank, and the popularity 'Arafat has acquired in the territories.

The Likud has very good reasons to favor the Syrian option to prevent progress in the West Bank. Rabin's preference for the Syrian option springs from other considerations, because basically he is also interested in progress in the West Bank. It may be assumed that the failure of the Al-Naqurah talks will, in the end, lead him to the conclusion that after the Lebanon war, it will be impossible to renew the "red line" arrangement with Syria. In contrast to Rabin, Peres has already formulated a more sober position on Syria, and he is not as enthusiastic about reaching an understanding with it. Peres definitely prefers Jordan. He still opposes Yasir 'Arafat, Husayn's partner, but it may be assumed that if conditions for negotiations with Jordan are created and the Jordanian-PLO link is maintained, Yasir 'Arafat will not stand as an obstacle in Peres' path. An expression of the fact that Peres prefers the Jordanian option to the Syrian one can be seen in his approach to the question of Lebanon. As will be recalled, Peres angered Rabin on his visit to the United States, when he stated that Israel would withdraw from Lebanon rapidly, even unilaterally. This means that even then Peres did not favor a link with Syria and, from his viewpoint, there could be a withdrawal from Lebanon even without renewing the "red lines."

Another expression of the varying preferences of Peres and Rabin took form at the Bethlehem Christmas celebrations. Peres expressed a far-reaching initiative when he honored the reception given by Mayor Ilyas Frayj with his presence. The defense minister was absent. Up to these last celebrations, Israel had been represented at this reception by people from the defense establishment; at first the defense ministers of the Alignment governments and, during the Likud's time, officers from the military government (except for Arens).

While the defense establishment personnel symbolized the fact that the territories were "conquered" and in a position of inferiority vis-a-vis the neighbor in the west, the prime minister's arrival expressed the desire to demonstrate that there is no intention of regarding the territories as inferior areas, but as neighboring territories of equal status. Peres' visit to Bethlehem was in effect a first state visit by an Israeli prime minister to the territories, while signalling intentions for an arrangement. Because the arrangement must be found with Jordan, it was an expression of a preference for the Jordanian option at a time when Rabin was actually seeking proximity with Syria.

According to all the signs, the Al-Naqurah talks are about to collapse and Israel will have no alternative but to make a unilateral withdrawal with all which that involves from the aspect of the collapse of the "Syrian option," and a paving of the way to the "Jordanian option!"

Paradoxically, the strengthening of the "Jordanian option" may bring Israel allies from Lebanon who, at present, because of the preference for Syria, fear to come out against it. But if, because of a change in Israeli policy after it sobers up from the Syrian option delusion, the axis of countries revolving around the Jordanian option becomes stronger — Egypt, Iraq, the PLO, and the moderate countries of North Africa — unexpected allies may also be found in Lebanon, allies more naturally linked with the moderate axis than with Syria.

This refers to Walid Junblatt's Druze, Nabih Birri's Shi'ites, and — under certain conditions — even the Phalangists. But all this is connected with a drop in Syria's influence and the strengthening of the axis of the countries that are opposed to it, as well as the effects of this development on Lebanon's internal politics.

After the failure emerging in Al-Naqurah, Israel will actually be left without any alternative but to turn unequivocally to the Jordanian option. This applies to the West Bank, and who knows, perhaps to Lebanon as well.

U.S. Official Due to Report on Shultz-Gromyko Talks

TA091049 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1041 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] A senior U.S. official in Secretary of State George Shultz' entourage will arrive in Israel this evening to report on Shultz' talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Geneva. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the Americans decided to send officials in Secretary Shultz' entourage to several friendly capitals to report about the talks. The official who will be arriving in Israel is Assistant Secretary of State Christopher Palmer.

Shultz Message on Soviet Jews

TA091914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] George Shultz raised the plight of the Soviet Jews several times during his meeting with Andrey Gromyko. This was reported by an envoy dispatched by the U.S. secretary of state to Foreign Minister Shamir. Shultz also submitted to Gromyko a list of prisoners of Zion and immigration activists in the Soviet Union.

Deputy Foreign Minister on Tabah, Weizman Role

TA091338 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo Says that Minister 'Ezer Weizman's statements on foreign policy issues, including Tabah, should not be taken too seriously. According to Milo, Israel has never agreed to separate the Tabah problem from the rest of the pending issues vis-a-vis Egypt. He said Israel is expecting Egypt to thaw the freeze it created. In the absence of progress, the future of contacts over Tabah is dubious. The deputy foreign minister was replying to a query presented by Knesset Member Ge'ula Kohen.

Tabah Talks Scheduled to Begin in Beersheba

TA100543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Foreign Ministry official Zvi Qedar has been appointed head of the Israeli delegation to the talks at Tabah. The Egyptian delegation will be headed by the legal adviser to Egypt's Foreign Ministry, (Nabil al-'Abi). The talks will focus on temporary arrangements for the Tabah area, after Israeli officials refused to discuss a permanent solution to the dispute. The talks will be getting under way in Beersheba in 10 days.

Ethiopia To Accept Aid For Famine Victims

TA091130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] After many delays, the Ethiopian Government has agreed to accept Israeli aid — including contributions by private Israeli citizens and a donation from Magen David Adom [the Israeli equivalent of the Red Cross] — for the famine victims. This was announced today in a news conference by the president of Magen David Adom, Professor Arye Har'el. A shipment of 220 tons of equipment and food will shortly leave for Ethiopia by sea.

Interior Minister on Status of Black Hebrews

TA091514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Interior Minister Yitzhaq Peretz has said that his ministry will not negotiate with the Black Hebrews, but it is prepared to discuss individual requests to remain in Israel. He noted that we should not capitulate to dictates made by a group of people who slyly entered Israel and which has not yet changed its conduct or attitude toward Israel. Minister Peretz was speaking to U.S. Congressman Mervyn Dymally, who came to Israel to try to persuade the prime minister to grant the Black Hebrews legal status and allow them to establish a communal settlement. Dymally has already conferred with the prime minister, and Shim'on Peres told him that the problem has bothered Israel for a long time, and that he and the interior minister will discuss ways to solve it.

Darawshah Claims Contacts Between PLO, MK's

TA091019 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 9 Jan 85 p 5

[Report by Amnon Rabi]

[Text] Secret contacts are being conducted between Israeli public figures, including Knesset members [MK's], and PLO activists. This was said by MK 'Abd al-Wahab Darawshah when he appeared the day before yesterday before students from Ben-Gurion University in Beersheba. "I have the right to take part in these contacts. They will be the basis for the direct dialogue between Israeli officials and the top PLO echelons, with the incorporation of Jordan."

Darawshah called Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir a "terrorist." He went on to say: "The PLO is now ready for mutual and simultaneous recognition of and by Israel, on the basis of the principle of peace in return for territories. I think it is immoral to demand that the PLO recognize Israel unilaterally. If the Labor Party gags me, I will look for another framework."

MK Demands Inquiry

TA091517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Knesset Member [MK] Ge'ula Kohen has asked the attorney general to investigate the contacts between Alignment MK 'Abd Al-Wahab Darawshah and the PLO, to determine whether they are illegal. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that according to MK Kohen, Darawshah admitted that he and other MK's are maintaining secret contacts with the PLO. According to Kohen, he made that statement in an address before university students in Beersheba.

Western Sources Disclose Weapons Deal with U.S.

TA101014 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Jan 85 p 4

[Report by military correspondent Alex Fishman]

[Text] Western sources have lately reported that during U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's stay in Israel at the end of last year, the two countries signed a 5-year defense plan, according to which Israel will buy various modern weapons and radar systems from the United States.

After Weinberger's visit, it was published that the United States is allowing Israel to buy three submarines; Western sources now disclose a long list of additional weapons which were also approved. The Israeli procurement plan includes, among other things: Patriot anti-aircraft missiles (which have a range of 70 km, whereas the "improved Hawk", which is equipped with systems for disrupting electronic warfare, has a 40-km range); advanced Sidewinder air-to-air missiles and ground radar for beyond-horizon detection made by General Electric. Israel will also buy aircraft forward radar systems for early detection from the U.S. Westinghouse Company.

The procurement plan in the framework of the 5-year defense plan will make it necessary for Israel to increase its military aid from $1.4 billion to $2 billion annually, or alternatively, the United States should increase its defense procurement in Israel.

Western Sources say that, as of 1979, the United States has bought from Israel military equipment worth approximately $150 million. The equipment sold to the United States included ammunition for light weapons, tank and plane parts, and electronic equipment. The United States has recently ordered 4,400 120mm mortars as well as 5 million mortar shells from Israel. The extent of deals lately signed with the United States for weapons procurement in Israel, up to October 1984, total $100 million and constitutes some compensation for Israel's procurement in the United States in the first quarter of 1985. The Western sources say that in fiscal year 1985, Israel has already ordered equipment amounting to more than $500 million, the amount allocated by the United States.

Agreement To Increase Exports Signed With Mexico

TA091721 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] A memorandum involving increased purchases of Israeli products by Mexico was signed today at the conclusion of 3 days of talks between Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal and administration leaders in Mexico. This involves increasing Israeli exports to Mexico up to $100 million per year.

1984 Trade Deficit Drops 29 Percent

TA091448 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Last year Israel's trade deficit dropped by 29 percent, following 2 years of increases in real terms. Data issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics indicate that the deficit dropped by approximately $1 billion to reach $2.5 billion, as a result of a 13 percent increase in exports and a 4 percent decrease in imports. The EEC was the chief customer for both exports and imports. Exports to the United States increased by one-quarter, whereas imports from the United States remained the same.

The data also show that imports of consumer goods dropped by approximately one-third, and that were it not for the elections, this drop would have been even greater.

Committee Approves Government Manpower Cuts

TA091759 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The special ministerial committee dealing with state budget cuts decided this evening to endorse the Treasury's proposal for a 10-percent personnel cut in noncommerical government-owned companies, corporations, and other bodies that receive state aid. The committee also decided to freeze until the end of the next fiscal year the hiring of new personnel by government services, including the security services, Army service, and the police and prison services.

Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that some of the Treasury's proposals on other matters are still disputed. The main cuts in the security and health budgets have not been approved, and the issues will be discussed again next week. At the same time, substantial progress was made today in meeting the Treasury's demand to cut the education budget.

Histadrut on Condition for Cancelling Subsidies

TA091445 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The Histadrut will accept a gradual cancellation of the subsidies [on basic commodities], provided that wage earner's salaries are not affected.

This was stated by Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar, who noted that in the negotiations on a new package deal, the Histadrut will propose a gradual cancellation of the subsidies, along with the payment of a uniform compensation fee to salaried workers together with additional income tax relief. He explained that the uniform compensation is more fair because it will compensate lower-income groups at a slightly higher rate than higher-income groups.

Our correspondent Asher Schwartz reports that Qeysar was addressing a meeting of United Kibbutz Movement leaders.

Restraining Order Issued on Arab Adviser's Dismissal

TA092056 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2030 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Tel Aviv, 9 Jan (ITIM) — The Tel Aviv District Labor Court late this evening issued a temporary restraining order, prohibiting the state from changing the status, or dismissing, Binyamin Gur-Arye, the Arab affairs adviser in the prime minister's office.

The injunction was issued by Judge Tziyona Lipps, at the request of Gur-Arye, who submitted it through Attorney Shim'on Ben-Ya'aqov. In the temporary injunction, which was issued in the presence of only one party, the judge stated that Binyamin Gur-Arye should not be dismissed until the matter has been discussed in the presence of both parties on Sunday [13 January].

Bi'r Zayt Demands Investigation of Student's Killing
TA091213 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Bi'r Zayt University on the West Bank has demanded a full-scale investigation into the killing of a student by the Army during a demonstration in November. The call was made at a news conference in Jerusalem. Jerry Cheslow was there.

[Begin recording][Cheslow] Bi'r Zayt University brought a series of sworn affidavits and even photographs to support its claim that the soldiers fired from a distance at the students during a demonstration on 21 November. In that disturbance, the student (Sharaf Tibi) was mortally wounded. The vice rector of the University, Dr Gabi Baramki, claimed that the ambulances that were dispatched to the university were held up at roadblocks, and that private vehicles evacuating the wounded were also delayed.

[Baramki] What possible threat could our wounded students, and the medical personnel who tried to aid them, have posed to the Army to warrant the delay outlined above? I challenge the authorities to answer this question. Bi'r Zayt University hopes the release of this report will encourage serious scrutiny of the Army's actions — actions the report outlines — and serious consideration of ways and means to prevent further abuses of this nature.

[Cheslow] The university also protested the use of live ammunition rather than rubber bullets in quelling disturbances. Israeli military sources deny that the ambulances were delayed by the Army, and say that the soldiers even removed roadblocks put up by the students to allow the ambulances through. The sources deny that the soldiers fired indiscriminately from a distance, and maintain that the shooting was in the air to extricate the commander on the scene who was wounded by stone-throwers. [end recording]

ALGERIA

Prime Minister Leads Delegation on Visit to Bulgaria

For Bulgarian media reportage of the visit to Bulgaria by a delegation led by Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, including his talks with BCP General Secretary Todor Zhivkov, see the Bulgaria section of the 8 January Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Prime Minister Visits Greece, Meets With Papandreou

For Athens radio reportage on the 2-day visit to Greece by Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, including his meeting with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, see the Greece section of the 10 January Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

LIBYA

Jamahiriyah To Handle Moroccan Affairs in SFRY

LD101018 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jan (JANA) — It has been learned from a source at the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison that, following the break in diplomatic relations between the Kingdon of Morocco and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has agreed to take care of the interests of the Moroccan Kingdom in Yugoslavia, at the request of the former and following agreement with the Yugoslav side.

MAURITANIA

President Receives Tunisian Foreign Minister

LD100426 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state, received this evening Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, the Tunisian foreign minister, who arrived in the capital this evening.

The meeting was attended by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the CMSN and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and the members of the visiting Tunisian delegation and accompanying Mauritanian delegation.

After the meeting, the head of Tunisian diplomacy made the following statement: I had the honor of conveying to His Excellency President Maayouia Taya the fraternal greetings of President Habib Bourguiba. As you know, the Supreme Combatant has the kindest feelings for fraternal Mauritania and wishes its noble people prosperity and [words indistinct]. The meeting with His Excellency was an opportunity to discuss bilateral and Arab issues of joint interest.

Concerning Tunisian-Mauritanian relations, I would not be revealing anything new if I said to you that they have always beengood and are built on mutual respect and deep solidarity. We talked about [words indistinct] and the means to consolidate them further.

The construction of the Arab Maghreb was, and is still a joint aspiration of ours. Tunis considers it necessary on the grounds of geography and history. It is also dictated by the various challenges of the present and future. It is our duty to start this construction in spite of many obstacles. Whatever the obstacles, it is possible to overcome them by virtue of the goodwill we share and the efforts exerted by our creative imaginations.

I am pleased to see that Mauritania shares our view that it will spare no efforts to fulfill these great aspirations, which seek an Arab Maghreb in which peace, stability, and conciliation prevails over all its inhabitants.

We would like to say that Mr Beji Caid Essebsi has held the first round of talks with Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, who organized a dinner tonight in his honor at the Palace of Hospitality.

President on 'Restructuring' of Government

PM091611 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 27 Dec 84 p 2

[Interview with President Colonel Ould Taya by Domingo Del Pinto in Nouakchott; date not given]

[Excerpts] Madrid — Question: What were the reasons for the 12 December palace coup, which you describe as a restructuring of the Military Committee?

Answer: The restructuring was necessary because public money was being squandered through corruption, nepotism, and personal power, which had been built into the government system. The principles and objectives of the 10 July 1978 movement — the date refers to President Ould Dadah's overthrow — and the stances defined by the Military Committee for National Salvation had been sacrificed for the sake of these practices. If you add to this the devastating drought which has assailed Mauritania uninterruptedly for 10 years and the world economic crisis, you will realize the gravity of the threat posed by this situation to our young state's survival. So we had to respond, in the higher interests of the nation, to restore credibility to the institutions and laws of the state, to restore ethical standards to the administration of public assets, and to guarantee greater social justice.

Question: What reception did this change receive?

Answer: The whole of the nation's Armed Forces and our people broadly and spontaneously supported the change.

Question: On 10 July 1978 the new military government set itself the objectives of extricating Mauritania from the Saharan war, salvaging the economy, and restoring democracy. Has it achieved these goals?

Answer: Those initial objectives are still valid. It was out of loyalty to them that we have carried out the present restructuring. Mauritania has extricated itself for good from the war in the Western Sahara, but the conflict still goes on — unfortunately — along our borders, which is a great source of concern to us.

As far as the economy is concerned, the Military Council for National Salvation drew up a plan to reactivate it, and we must carry it out. Huge difficulties remain in this field, but we are convinced that, with Allah's aid, the support of our people, who are now more united than ever, and the assistance of friendly countries such as Spain to help us fully exploit our potential, we will achieve our objectives.

With regard to democratic institutions, the Military Council for National Salvation created mass structures which constitute an education in good citizenship and a proper framework for the Mauritanian population's participation in the task of national recovery, which is still our priority.

Question: What is your stance with regard to the Sahara conflict?

Answer: Mauritania, which recognizes the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], wants a negotiated solution in the Sahara based on OAU and UN resolutions to restore peace to the region. We still consider the building of the Greater Maghreb a prime objective and believe that the treaty of friendship and concord signed by our country with Algeria and Tunisia is the proper way of achieving it.

Mauritania believes that, having historically been the meeting point of several civilizations, we can and must work to bring the people of the region closer together — an objective which requires a more open-minded attitude from us, in our own interests and in the interests of the Arab world, but without going back on our principles and commitments.

MOROCCO

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Part Two of Hassan Interview

PM09144l London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 Jan 85 p 6

[Part two of two-part interview with King Hassan II by 'Irfan Nizam al-Din in Marrakesh at "beginning of 1985"]

[Excerpts] Question: We have spoken about initiatives [to solve the Middle East problem] and the possibility of linking them together. But does not Your Majesty believe that the present stalemate could lead to a new war or to the heightening of the wave of terror in the area?

Answer: I do not think that a new war will break out. If on the horizon there was the danger of a new war, several parties would have rushed to find a solution. Since both sides (Arab and Israeli) realize that it is impossible for a new war to break out or if it does break out there will be no victor or vanquished, attitudes on both sides vary between willingness and intransigence, while procrastination and a failure to reach a solution still continue.

Question: Following Jordan's restoration of its relations with Egypt you called for an extraordinary Arab summit. Currently there is talk about Egypt's return to the Arab fold. We would like to know your views on the question of Egypt's return in your capacity as the current chairman of the Arab summit.

Answer: From a legal and political standpoint there is a basic, fundamental difference between the normalization of relations between Egypt and another state and Egypt's return to the Arab League because the commitments are not the same in both cases. When, for example, Jordan normalizes its relations with Egypt, the latter makes a particular commitment. When Egypt returns to the Arab League its commitment will be something different. There is no similarity between the first commitment and the second. This is my view as a jurist and a politician.

Any country can unilaterally resume its relations with Egypt but the resolution adopted at the Baghdad summit can be revoked only by a summit resolution.

Question: Your Majesty, in your capacity as chairman of the ICO you addressed an appeal to Iraq and Iran to stop the war. Do you believe that the present situation is tending toward escalation or is there a chance to end this war?

Answer: One cannot live without hope. We always hope that this war will come to an end. There were some encouraging signs during the Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Sanaa, but our hopes were soon dashed by reservations expressed by the Iranian side. We can only hope for an end to this war, but I believe that stopping the Iraq-Iran war is in the Iranians' hands.

Question: I would like, Your Majesty, to move from the Arab arena to the domestic one in Morocco which is of interest to every Arab. It was once said that your democratic experiment is feared by others like a contagious disease. Following the recent elections what is Your Majesty's appraisal of the democratic experiment and what are your ambitions and aspirations in this regard?

Answer: My general philosophy in this regard is that every individual, group of people, or state has a goal. A dignified goal can only be reached by a dignified state; dignity first and foremost lies in freedom which is the key to every desirable goal. I appreciate freedom because when I first opened my eyes my country was in shackles and was a protectorate. During my youth I took part in nationalist demonstrations. After I was denied my freedom I was banished to Madagascar together with my late father. If I have learned anything from all this it is that freedom is a precious treasure and something fundamental for every individual and group.

Question: It appears, Your Majesty, that you will shortly form a new government. Can you tell us the structure of this government and the goals it will be seeking to attain?

Answer: There are two options: Either we form a national unity government, because national unity does exist in a coalition government or in a government of national unity, or we will form a government consisting of people who have common or similar views on most issues and in most fields. I believe that a coalition government would be something imposed by special circum-

stances, such as special political conditions or the threat by an enemy or some adversary; in which case a coalition government reflecting Morocco's unity would be formed.

Thank God this coalition in Morocco does exist in the face of issues of destiny, although not all the political parties may be participating in the government. A realistic view is that all those who have common views toward questions of education, economy, agriculture, and planning should get together. This is the fundamental principle upon which the formation of the new government will be based.

Question: Recently you submitted an application to join the EEC. How responsive is the other party to this request?

Answer: Our request to join the EEC is above all more a political request than an economic or commercial one. This is because I believe that our options are Europe's options whether with regard to the constitution, freedom, and laws on public liberties, press, trade unions, or political parties. Our options are similar and therefore we would not face any political or economic problem with the EEC countries, as we do in the case of the Arab countries whose political and economic system is different from ours. Morocco considers itself closer to Europe than does Greece.

When I submitted a request to join the EEC I expressed a Moroccan desire. But I also look beyond that because I believe that when the Greater Arab Maghreb is built it will be the sole basic passage to Europe via the Strait of Gibraltar. Furthermore: By the time the bridge which is to link Europe and North Africa — and I would not say only Morocco — is built, Morocco will have completed developing all its political, geographic, and manpower potentials. This is in addition to the energy supplies that will cross from Algeria and Libya to Europe via Morocco. All this will qualify us to enter the EEC.

Question: Your Majesty, do you believe that your interlocutors on the other side of the Mediterranean understand these views?

Answer: What I can say is that President Mitterrand was the EEC chairman when I addressed my personal message requesting EEC membership. President Mitterrand told me he understands Morocco's request, but when he put it to the European summit the request was received with astonishment. They expected anything but a request for membership. They thought that we would ask for the conclusion of a special treaty. There is a difference between the European countries; it is a climatic difference. The southern countries that produce fruits and farm products like Morocco's look at us with reservation because we are their competitors. But as for the countries north of France and north of Italy, such as the Benelux countries, Denmark, Germany, and Great Britain which produce dairy products and meats, we have no problems of commercial competition with them. Most of the time they view Morocco with sympathy more than do the southern European states.

Question: Your Majesty, I have a question regarding the Spanish-Moroccan agreement on holding joint military maneuvers. Questions are being asked about the subject of Ceuta and Melilla in light of these maneuvers.

Answer: I do not link the military maneuvers and similar things to solving the problem of Ceuta and Melilla. The solution to this problem can only be political. The fact is that the EEC has expressed reservations regarding the question of Ceuta and Melilla when Spain enters the EEC. The solution could only be a peaceful one unless the Spaniards resort to a nonpeaceful initiative, a military initiative, in which case Morocco will be forced to defend itself. But I consider this to be most unlikely.

SUDAN

President Numayri Receives Habre's Envoy, Message

JN091751 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jan (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has received a written message from Chadian President Hissein Habre on the current situation in Chad as part of the continued exchange of views between the two presidents regarding issues of mutual concern. This came today during Numayri's meeting with Mahamat Nuri, the Chadian president's envoy and official in charge of foreign affairs on the Executive Council of the National Independence and Revolutionary Union. Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman attended the meeting.

In a press statement following the meeting, the Chadian envoy said that he presented to President Numayri a full explanation of the situation in Chad and the Libyan forces' positions in Chadian territory, as well as their aggressive domination over the northern part of Chad.

The Chadian envoy also pointed out that the Libyan regime had rejected a simultaneous withdrawal with the French forces under the Libyan-French agreement. He added that he briefed the president on the Chadian Government's efforts to convene a national reconciliation conference in Brazzaville within the next few months.

He also praised the Sudanese Government's position on the Chadian issue and its efforts to provide shelter and assistance for the Chadian refugees who emigrated to Sudan as a result of drought and desertification.

Armed Forces Attack 'Outlaws' in Upper Nile

JN091432 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jan (SUNA) — An official spokesman for the People's Armed Forces said here today that the Bentiu garrison forces in the Upper Nile attacked a camp of outlaws in the Upper Nile yesterday and clashed with them in a fierce battle. Many outlaws were killed while trying to cross the river and large quantites of weapons and ammunition were captured. The number of captured weapons is being counted.

The spokesman said that six of the People's Armed Forces have been martyred and six others have been wounded and evacuated to Bentiu hospital. He stressed that the People's Armed Forces will continue to search and purge the area of outlaws.

In another development, Field Marshal Numayri, defense minister and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has sent a cable to the Bentiu garrison expressing his pleasure at the splendid victory scored by the People's Armed Forces and wishing recovery for the wounded. General Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman Suwar al-Dahab, deputy commander in chief, also congratulated the Bentiu garrison on its victory.

SPLA Radio Commentary on Anti-Numayri Struggle

EA091633 [Clandestine] Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Unattributed commentary from "With the Battalions" program]

[Excerpts] Our today's program discusses Numayri and the revolutionary armed struggle.

After the independence of Sudan in January 1956, all the governments which assumed power from the colonial rulers served to provide uneven economic development in the country.

Many people in Sudan are now agreed that the May regime has increasingly contributed to the mounting economic crisis in Sudan. The May regime has equally worked very hard to bring about the institutionalization of racial, tribal and religious differences. It is in this perspective that the Sudanese people, after having acquired comprehensive knowledge of the bitter experience under minority clique regimes in Khartoum, are now fully convinced that the only way to rid themselves of the [words indistinct] rulers is to wage an armed struggle against them.

The (?emerging) revolutionary force in Sudan, spearheaded by the Sudan People's Liberation Army [SPLA] remains the biggest trouble faced by the reactionary regime in Khartoum. The SPLA, through the popular support from the Sudanese masses, is now acting to bring down Numayri's government. However, the SPLA is well aware that the regime may use all (?the) various tricks at its disposal in vain attempts to obstruct our revolutionary struggle and save itself again, as it did earlier on several occasions. But, in our judgment, the overthrow of Numayri's government by SPLA forces is inevitable.

The SPLA has acquired sufficient knowledge from the past events, and it must use this experience to the best of its ability to completely destroy the regime in Khartoum. The SPLA, with strong support from the Sudanese masses, must quickly execute the task of overthrowing the regime.

TUNISIA

PLO's Salah Khalaf Meets With Foreign Minister

JN091800 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, met in Tunis yesterday with Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi. Our radio correspondent said that Brother Abu Iyad made a statement to the Tunisian news agency in which he said his talks with the Tunisian foreign minister dealt with the current consultations among the Arab countries concerning the European role in settling the Middle East crisis, especially during Italy's current chairmanship of the EEC, and also dealt with the latest developments of the Palestine question and the results of the 17th PNC session in Amman.

On the other hand, Brother Abu Iyad proposed that the Arab League quickly form a committee to investigate the emigration of Ethiopian Jews to occupied Palestine and to reveal its details to the world.

Higher Education Cell Urges Calm at Universities

LD091952 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The management of the Higher Education and Scientific Research Cell [of the Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party] has issued the following statement:

Members of the Higher Education and Scientific Research Cell who met today, Wednesday 9 January, having studied the current conditions in some of the higher education institutions and out of their belief that the majority of the students are anxious to have the best conditions for learning, express their regret at the renewed acts of violence among student circles and consider that such violence will divert the university from its natural climate and endanger its educational gains.

Members of the Higher Education and Scientific Research Cell appeal to all the responsible quarters to shoulder their responsibilities by taking necessary measures to insure the normal progress of studies so that the university may preserve a favorable atmosphere for learning, and thus safeguard its educational function and perform its scientific mission. They also urge all students to continue to attend lessons in order to safeguard their scholastic year.

In conclusion, they stress that university peace cannot prevail until understanding is established among all the student quarters.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario's Salek Scores Moroccan Referendum

LD100931 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The official in charge of foreign relations in the Polisario Front, Ould Salek, commenting on the recent statements by Moroccan radios about a referendum, said that the Morocco is concealing contradictions that reflect a total isolation from the international arena. The Saharan leader also stressed the absence of Morocco's political will to settle the Saharan problem.

ETHIOPIA

Paper Condemns Sudanese 'Plot' of Airlift to Israel

EA091247 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0915 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] In its editorial today, the *ETHIOPIAN HERALD* writes on the plots carried out by some countries by interfering in Ethiopia's internal affairs:

Ethiopia has adhered to the principles of the OAU, the United Nations, and the nonaligned nations and has repeatedly stated that it has no wish to interfere in the internal affairs of neighboring and other countries and that it does not also wish others to interfere in its internal affairs. Accordingly, the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry strongly protested against the plots carried out by Sudan and other foreign powers by taking Ethiopians away from their homes for emigration to Israel and other countries. A number of Ethiopians have recently been entering Sudan due to the drought in our country, especially in the northern region. The fact that our compatriots are taking refuge in Sudan should not be used as a pretext by Sudan and foreign powers to carry out an anti-Ethiopian plot. The Sudanese Government, in complicity with other countries, is making Ethiopians leave our northern region illegally and go to other countries. It has become known that it receives financial aid in return.

The Sudanese Government's interference in the internal affairs of Ethiopia not only demonstrates its anti-Ethiopian attitude, but it is also sad to see, at a time when OAU member states are strengthening their unity to fight attacks from imperialist countries, a founding member of the OAU becoming a bone of contention within the organization. This is a very shameful act which violates the OAU charter. The transportation of Ethiopians from Sudan to Israel shows the Khartoum government's cooperation with imperialism and Zionism, an act which clearly violates the aspirations of the people of Sudan, Africa, and the Arab states.

This is not the first time the Sudanese Government has interfered in the internal affairs of Ethiopia. Ever since the inception of our revolution it has been cooperating with reactionaries and antirevolutionaries to stifle Ethiopia's revolution. Even though the Ethiopian Government has made efforts to establish a relationship with the Sudanese Government based on common interests, the Sudanese Government has persisted with its anti-Ethiopian positions of cooperating with Ethiopia's enemies.

As stated in the press statement issued by the Foreign Ministry, the Ethiopians who were taken to Israel had lived with other Ethiopians for centuries without any kind of discrimination. Their languages, lifestyle, culture, and features are no different from other Ethiopians living in their areas. The transportation by air of our compatriots through the interference of foreign powers clearly shows that the Sudanese Government and antirevolutionaries are always looking for opportunities to obstruct Ethiopia's revolution.

Even though the revolutionary government is taking a (?close) look at the situation, it has stated that it protests the interference in Ethiopia's internal affairs by these foreign powers and calls on them to desist. Even though, as always, revolutionary Ethiopia supports efforts to respect good neighborliness, it strongly protests against schemes such as that of the Sudanese Government.

The *HERALD* ends its editorial by saying: We say again, keep your hands off revolutionary Ethiopia.

Economic, Commercial Talks With Egypt Begin

EA092048 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Excerpt] The first round of talks on the promotion of economic and commercial ties between revolutionary Ethiopia and Egypt began this afternoon at the meeting hall of the Ministry of External Trade.

The talks were held between Comrade Wollie Chekol, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and minister of external trade, who was leading high ranking officials of the ministry, and an Egyptian delegation led by Dr Mustafa Kamil al-Sa'id Ibrahim, the minister of economy and external trade.

A team of experts, divided into three groups, which will discuss economic matters and trade exchanges between the two countries, has been formed and begun work. It is expected that they will reach an agreement by next Saturday.

TPLF Claims 340 Government Soldiers Killed

EA091612 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] A report issued today by the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] office in Mogadishu says that the front's forces killed 348 Abyssinian soldiers and wounded many others in fighting in areas of southern Tigay on 1 and 3 January. During the engagements, which took place at Belesa, (Absa Alem), and Alamata, the liberation forces also captured 29 enemy soldiers as well as 114 light arms, 3 radios, ammunition, and a large quantity of food.

BENIN

France Donates Second Helicopter 9 Jan

AB092210 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Excerpt] France presented a second Squirrel-type helicopter to Benin this morning. The official presentation ceremony took place under the effective chairmanship of the general chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces, General Bathelemy Owens, representing the minister of defense and the People's Armed Forces. The first aircraft was presented personally just a year ago, on 8 January 1984, by French Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci.

CAPE VERDE

Foreign Minister da Luz Visits Portugal

For reportage on the visit to Portugal by Minister of Foreign Affairs Silvino da Luz, including his meeting with Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs Jaime Gama, see the Portugal section of the 9 January Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

GAMBIA

Government Reshuffle Announced 8 January

AB091455 Paris AFP in French 1311 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Banjul, 9 Jan (AFP) — Dr Muhamadou Mane has ceased his functions as minister of economy, planning, and industrial development, an official release from the Gambian presidency disclosed yesterday evening in Banjul. He will be replaced by Abdoulaye Njoe, former minister of education, youth, sports, and culture, who is replaced by Mrs Louise Njoe, member of parliament and parliamentary secretary at the Ministry of Health. Mrs Njie is the only woman in the Gambian Government.

The reason for Mr Mane's departure from the government has not been disclosed, but the former minister was accused of corruption last December by the opposition party (National Convention Party) during a congressional meeting.

GHANA

PNDC Member Cites Bulgarian Educational Aid

AB091845 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The Bulgarian ambassador in Ghana, Mr Kostadin Gyaurov, who is also the dean of the diplomatic corps, today paid a courtesy call on a member of the Provisional National Defense Council, Mrs Susanna Alhassan, in Accra. Mrs Alhassan expressed the government's gratitude to Bulgaria for its assistance in the development of education in the country. She said Ghana has since independence given priority attention to education because of its importance in national development. Mrs Alhassan said the government wants to establish more polytechnics to train more middle-level personnel for the various sectors of the economy.

Replying, Mr Gyaurov said his country is always ready to share its experiences in the various fields with friendly countries. He said his government is prepared to grant more scholarships to Ghanaians to study in Bulgaria.

GUINEA

Conte Meets With Soviet Ambassador 9 Jan

AB092045 Conkary Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] and head of state, Colonel Lansana Conte, today at the Palace of Nations received in audience Vladimir Kitayev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Conakry. This audience permitted Vladimir Kitayev to review the bilateral cooperation existing between his country and Guinea, the possibility of developing this cooperation, and at the same time to report on the world situation to the head of state.

Present at this meeting were Captain Diarra Traore, member of the CMRN and minister of state in charge of planning and natural resources, who was acting for the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Lieutenant Abdourahmane Diallo, ambassador-chief of state protocol; and Captain Amadou Mangassa Bangoura, secretary general to the Presidency of the Republic.

GUINEA-BISSAU

State Council Opposes Cabral As OAU Head

AB101210 Paris AFP in French 0944 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Lisbon, 10 Jan (AFP) — The leaders of the Guinea-Bissau State Council consider the possible candidacy of former President Luis Cabral for the post of OAU secretary general as a provocation against Guinea-Bissau's national sovereignty and an attempt to interfere in the country's internal affairs.

In an official communique issued Wednesday evening and quoted by the Portuguese press agency, ANOP, the Guinea-Bissau authorities described as "ridiculous" and "insidious" such a proposal made Wednesday in Lisbon by a top dignitary of the Senegalese Islamic Community, Cheikh Ousmane Badji.

Mr Cabral, who attended a press conference of Chiekh Badji, stressed that he could not respond to the proposal before learning the opinions of African heads of state on the matter, and especially before finding out if he had the support of his country's authorities.

Luis Cabral, who has been living in Portugal for a year now, after being deposed as Guinea-Bissau president in November 1980, has announced his intention to visit several African countries soon.

IVORY COAST

Diplomatic Relations With GDR, DPRK, Others

AB091955 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Our country's circle of friendship with the outside world continues to grow. Faithful to its open-door policy with the outside world without any exception, as reaffirmed during the seventh congress of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally, the government has decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with the following countries: the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the GDR, the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the DPRK, and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The government has already agreed to the appointment of His Excellency (Ahmad 'Abdallah Siraj) as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Saudi Arabia to Ivory Coast with residence in Abidjan.

LIBERIA

Unity Party Files To Obtain Legal Status

AB100950 Monrovia Radio ELWA in Engl[illegible] 0655 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The Unity Party of Liberia [UP] yesterday presented documents to the People's Probate Court in Monrovia at the Temple of Justice to obtain legal papers as a political party in the country. The documents, including the party's emblem, constitution, articles of incorporation, notary public certificates, and clearance from the Special Elections Commission, Secom, were presented to Probate Court Judge Eugenia R. Thompson by the party's legal representative, Counselor Edward Conning.

Presenting the documents, Counselor Conning reaffirmed the UP's commitment to bring genuine democracy to the Liberian people. He said he is optimistic that his party will win the ensuing national elections and added that Liberians should be left alone to freely exercise their freedom in selecting the party of their choice.

Secom Officials Replaced; 4 New INA Members

AB091830 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The Executive Mansion has announced that the head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly [INA], Commander in Chief Doe, has made some changes within the Special Elections Commission [Secom] and appointed four new members of the INA.

Mr Robert T. White, cochairman of the Secom, and Mr Charles Boryu have been replaced by Counsellor David Gballah of Grand Gedeh County and Mr Asumana Kromak of Nimba County.

Announcing the changes today, the head of state said that Cochairman White and Mr Boryu are slotted for reassignment.

Meanwhile, he has granted Mr Boryu official leave to seek medical attention due to his failing health.

The four new faces appearing in the assembly include Mr Zwernu Jeboh and Solomon Mepe. They replace Mr J. Nicholas Podier, Jr and Larry Borteh, while Mr Collins Teah of Grand Gedeh County replaces Mr Gerald Johe. Mr James Haggrey of Lofa County replaces Mr John Numan of the assembly.

NIGERIA

Reportage on Official Visit by Senegal's Diouf

Further on Dinner Speeches

AB091705 Lagos NAN in English 1252 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Lagos, Jan 9 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, yesterday in Lagos appealed to Senegal to join Nigeria in calling on African states to avoid signing any agreements or engaging in relations with South Africa. He said at a dinner in honour of President Abdou Diouf of Senegal at State House that in Nigeria's view, the so-called "constructive engagement" policy had failed to provide any genuine solution to the southern African problem. He said that Nigeria believed that the only constructive policy toward South Africa should be "disengagement from it and the imposition of economic and military sanctions against the racists."

The head of state said that it was gratifying that Nigeria's view was now being echoed even by conservative elements in the U.S., saying that neither Nigeria nor Senegal should relent in its efforts to have Africa totally liberated.

Maj Gen Buhari also called for the extension of the spirit of self-reliance beyond national frontiers to enhance greater cooperation in the West African subregion. He said that the situation where protocols and agreements were signed but were not implemented threatened to slow down the pace of development within the ECOWAS. He added, however, that the recent ECOWAS summit in Lome had given the organisation a new lease of life and expressed the hope that Nigeria and Senegal would continue to work together to make ECOWAS a virile body.

The head of state noted that the OAU had dissipated its energy needlessly on political problems and stressed that while the Chadian and Western Saharan issues were important, the OAU must not neglect socioeconomic problems which directly affected millions of Africans.

In his speech, President Diouf said that Senegal would like to further strengthen its relations with Nigeria. To achieve this objective, he said, Nigeria and Senegal should unite and avoid all barriers to cooperation. President Diouf explained that it was

for that reason that Senegal supported the establishment of ECOWAS, saying that the recent ECOWAS summit in Lome had enabled the organisation to make a fresh start in achieving real and significant progress.

The president restated Senegal's commitment to the maintenance of peace and principles of negotiated settlement of differences between nations. He said that the Senegalese Government felt that the imbalances in the world economy were factors of permanent disorder and conflict and that to remedy the situation a revival of the North-South dialogue was inevitable. He warned that the problem of the Third World's indebtedness should be tackled urgently because its implications could stagger the entire international monetary system in the long run.

Maj Gen Buhari later conferred the nation's highest award, the Grand Commander of the Federal Republic, on President Diouf, while President Diouf reciprocated by conferring the Senegalese highest honour, the Commander of the Order of the Lion, on Nigeria's head of state. The dinner was attended by members of the SMC [Supreme Military Council], ministers, diplomats and top government officials.

Communique Issued

AB092035 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Nigeria and Senegal have stressed the need to promote balanced commerical exchanges between the two countries. To this end, they have directed that the second session of the Nigerian-Senegalese joint commission be held in Lagos in March this year.

A communique issued in Lagos today at the end of the talks between leaders of the two countries also noted with satisfaction the growing level of relations between them. It also emphasized the need to consolidate and widen such bilateral relations in the interest of their peoples. The communique called for exchange of visits to enhance consulations on issues of mutual importance to both countries.

The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, on his part, expressed satisfaction with the socioeconomic and political development of Senegal under President Abdou Diouf and commended his vision and courage in the conduct of state affairs.

On the other hand, President Diouf commended the efforts of the Federal Military Government under the leadership of General Buhari, especially on the various measures taken to revive the economy.

On international issues, both leaders expressed satisfaction at the positive result of the 20th summit of the OAU and paid glowing tribute to the new spirit of realism in the continental body and its commitment to solving Africa's problems. They expressed the hope that the next summit of the OAU would be devoted to discussing extensive economic problems besetting the continent, such as drought, famine, and desert encroachment. The two leaders also called on governments to contribute to the OAU special fund on emergency assistance for drought and famine in Africa.

Other African issues discussed during the talks included the Chadian crisis, the Western Sahara, Namibia, and the problems in southern Africa. On Chad, they called for the pursuance of the Brazzaville peace conference in the interest of the peoples in that country and the entire African Continent. On Western Sahara, President Diouf and Gen Buhari reiterated their support for the right of the people to self-determination and expressed the hope that Morocco would return to the OAU and contribute positively to the strengthening of the continental body. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the eradication of colonialism and racism from Africa and renewed their solidarity and support for the people of Namibia in their just struggle for independence and freedom.

On the Middle East, they called on Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories toward a just and lasting peace in the region. Nigeria and Senegal also expressed concern over the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran.

President Diouf, who was in Lagos on a 3-day official visit to Nigeria, has since returned home.

Gambari on Trade With Senegal, ECOWAS

AB091810 Lagos NAN in English 1646 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Kano, Jan. 8 (NAN) — The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, said in Kano today that Nigeria had invested 27 million naira in Senegal's chemical industry which he said represented the country's 10 percent share in the company.

Dr Gambari told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the Federal Government was considering the possibility of buying more phosphate and crude salt from Senegal to reduce the trade imbalance between the two countries which he said was in favour of Nigeria. He said that the move was also aimed at improving bilateral trade between the two countries, adding that it would be cheaper to buy the commodities from Senegal because of its proximity to Nigeria.

On ECOWAS, Dr Gambari said that member countries had resolved to give the organisation a new lease of life by bringing in new hands to manage its affairs. He said that the organisation had been "dormant" in the past year because some of its members were not living up to expectation but did not elaborate. He said, "some members are not willing to implement the agreements they signed and the staff of the organisation are not prepared to put in their best" but added optimistically "we hope by the time the new changes are made we shall be on the way to achieving our objectives".

Asked to comment on Mr Fortune Ebie, the former general manager of the Federal Housing Authority who is rumoured to be seeking political asylum in Canada, the minister said that government had not yet learnt of it officially but added that "we will cross the bridge when we get there".

He, however, declined to comment on the reported meeting in London between an American civil rights leader, Reverand Jesse Jackson, and fugitive Umaru Dikko.

Dr Gambari was in Kano as part of a Federal Government delegation that accompanied the Senegalese leader, Mr Abdou Diouf, on a one-day visit to Kano.

Attorney General Says Sentences Reviewed on Merit

AB100937 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The federal attorney general and minister of justice, Chike Offodile, has said that the Supreme Military Council never used regional or ethnic considerations in reducing jail terms passed on former politicians by the Special Military Tribunals.

Speaking on a National Television Authority Enugu personality program, Mr Offodile said what mattered most in the consideration of jail sentences was the gravity of offense committed, adding that each case was reviewed strictly on its merits. He said a politician found guilty of embezzling as much a 1 million naira should naturally not expect to be given the same consideration as one who was guilty of enriching himself by 10,000 naira.

On Decree 4, which dealt with press freedom, Mr Offodile said it was promulgated to make journalists work harder and cross-check every fact before going to the press. The minister stated that it was gratifying that the press has responded favorably, since it now published authentic and responsible reports.

On examination malpractices, the attorney general said a 21-year jail term for offenders was not too severe, because they tarnish the image of the country in a syndicated program of leaking, buying, and selling of examination papers.

SENEGAL

Diouf Returns Home, Comments on Nigeria Trip

AB092110 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The head of state returned to Dakar this evening after a 2-day official visit to Nigeria. The head of state was welcomed by members of government, executive officials of the National Assembly and the economic and social council, as well as several high-ranking personalities. Here is the head of state talking to Demba Gueye:

[Begin recording] [Gueye] Mr President, your first official visit to Nigeria would have certainly enabled you to revive bilateral cooperation between Lagos and Dakar and at the same time strengthen your position in the face of economic and political challenges. Could you tell us how the Lagos authorities reacted to all this?

[Diouf] I am back from Nigeria with a lot of confidence in the future of the relations between our two countries. As you said, this official visit, which was meant to be a friendly working visit, was aimed at strengthening political relations between Nigeria and Senegal and also to revive bilateral cooperation in all fields, and perhaps also to extend this bilateral cooperation to other fields, which has not yet been done.

I am therefore back home quite satisfied with this trip, and once again I would like to pay tribute to President Buhari for the extremely trusting, brotherly, and warm atmosphere he was able to create during our visit. He was also able to generate the same atmosphere among his associates for, things went smoothly at all levels. In a very short period of time, we were able to resolve a lot of important problems for the future of Nigeria-Senegal cooperation and for the strengthening of this friendship that we so cherish. [end recording]

SIERRA LEONE

OPEC Grants Loan for Bridge Construction

AB091645 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Freetown, Jan 9 (AFP) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has granted Sierra Leone a five-million-dollar soft loan for the construction of a bridge on the main road linking Freetown with Monrovia, the capital of neighbouring Liberia, it was announced here today. The loan is repayable over 17 years with a five-year grace period, according to the agreement signed by Sierra Leone Minister of Finance Abdulai Conteh at OPEC headquarters in Vienna. No interest will be accrued from it but the Sierra Leone Government is required to pay a service charge of one per cent on the principal, the announcement said.

Mr Conteh reportedly also discussed with OPEC fund officials the possibility of OPEC providing balance of payments support for his West African country, as the organization has done on two previous occasions.

The Freetown-Monrovia highway is a joint project initiated by the Sierra Leonean and Liberian Government under the charter of the Mano River Union which groups Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea, an economic grouping.

ANC, SWAPO Condemn RSA-Somali Air Pact

EA092047 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] In a stern call issued today, representatives of the ANC and SWAPO called on peace-loving and progressive nations to strongly condemn the Mogadishu government's consent to allow the racist South African regime's airplanes to land in Somalia and fly in the country's air space. The representatives pointed out that as the Mogadishu regime was a full member of the OAU since its formation in 1963, it was fully aware of the fascist Pretoria government's inhuman deeds through its apartheid policy, and its efforts to isolate it from the international community because of its illegal occupation of Namibia.

The representatives stated that the oppressed people and insurgents of Namibia and South Africa regarded the secret visit and agreement between Mogadishu and Pretoria as an extremely ruthless and atrocious act. They explained that the action fully contravened and opposed the OAU Charter and the resolutions passed by the UN and Nonaligned Movement stating that there should not be any type of cooperation, meaning political, economic, cultural, and military, with the Pretoria regime. In addition, they stated that the Siad Barre regime's intention to grant a military base in Kismayu to the South African apartheid regime posed a direct military threat to the African Continent in general and to the people of the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean in particular.

The South African and Namibian liberation movements called on the OAU, the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Arab League to condemn the Barre regime's anti-African agreement, and to immediately pressure it to change this reactionary action. They also called on the fraternal people of Somalia to do all they can so that the country would honor its obligations in accordance with the principles of the OAU and the Arab League member countries and respect charters and resolutions.

The representatives pointed out that currently, when the OAU is making all possible efforts to totally eradicate colonialism from the continent and when the Botha regime is massacring blacks in Namibia and South Africa, African countries should not support the blatant enemy of oppressed people.

ANGOLA

Van Dunem Reaffirms Support for ANC, PLO

MB100902 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The Angolan people are in solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian and South African peoples. This was reaffirmed by Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for external relations. In messages addressed to the revolutionary vanguards of those peoples, namely the ANC of South Africa and the PLO, the party official hailed the 73d year since the founding of the ANC and the 20th anniversary of the armed struggle against the Zionist regime of Israel by the PLO.

The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and national independence constitutes the condition sine qua non for the settlement of the Palestian problem, Comrade Afonso van Dunem stresses in the message addressed to the PLO.

Referring to the struggle of the South African people, the message states that the founding of the ANC on 8 January 1912 has contributed to the strengthening of the liberation movement in South Africa. The ANC is continuously dealing severe blows to the racist regime in its efforts to establish freedom, democracy, peace, and the well-being for the large working masses.

ANOP: Jonas Savimbi 'Seriously' Wounded in Raid

LD091827 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] In a dispatch from Luanda, ANOP reports that the Angolan Armed Forces attacked the UNITA General Headquarters in Jamba in the second fortnight of December.

Quoting an Angolan military source, ANOP says that the attack was carried out by aircraft and helicopter-borne commando units.

UNITA chairman Jonas Savimbi is understood to have been seriously wounded during the attack, according to information subsequently gathered by the Angolan Armed Forces.

Diplomatic sources have told ANOP that they have no information about the attack on Jamba and the possible wounding of Jonas Savimbi, but added that they find it odd that the UNITA chairman has not been seen in public for several weeks now, and did not deliver his usual Christmas message.

Savimbi Speaks 7 Jan

MB100648 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Central and Southern Africa 0600 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Free land of Angola, 10 Jan (KUP) — Dr Jonas Melheiro Savimbi, UNITA's president, addressed the UNITA Cadre School on 7 January 1985. Present at the ceremony were 250 guests and students attending a course.

The UNITA president made a 4-hour address, during which he described the political and military situation in the country as very favorable to UNITA. He warned those at the ceremony of the macabre propaganda maneuvers by Soviet imperialism to offset the defeats of the MPLA's People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola on the ground by the glorious UNITA armed forces.

54 UNITA Members Killed, 4 Captured 15-31 Dec

MB091555 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] A total of 54 UNITA bandits were killed between 15 and 31 December in five provinces of the country following operations mounted by our national defense and security forces. ANGOP, which cites authorized military sources, also announced the capture of another four UNITA criminals and the seizing of a large quantity of military materiel and documents. The operations took place in the Provinces of Lunda Sul, Moxico, Bengo, Huambo, and Benguela.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Reviews 1984 Developments, Outlines 1985 Tasks

MB091445 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Dec 84 p 3

[Speech by President Samora Moises Machel at the end of the year ceremony held in Maputo on 29 December 1984]

[Excerpts] Mozambican women and men, fellow countrymen, dear friends:

It has been traditional for us at the end of the year to gather the leading cadres of the party and nation and representatives of the Mozambican people from the Rovuma to Maputo Rivers to assess the year's achievements and, based on this, outline the general guidelines of the tasks to be carried out by the Mozambican people in the year ahead.

It has been our practice to evaluate the motives that have led us to victory and the causes of the failure of our initiatives. It is an assessment which we regard as fundamental, because we draw lessons from it which will serve as guidelines for future actions.

Although we are aware of the enormous difficulties that still lie ahead of us, we remain firm in our revolutionary beliefs that guide us. We are certain that the strengthening of our common thought and action is a decisive factor in neutralizing dependency and hesitation, and moving forward with resolve in the building of the Mozambican socialist fatherland.

Fellow countrymen, four major political events have marked the life of our nation this year:

— The 20th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle of national liberation;
— The signing of the Nkomati Accord of nonaggression and good neighborliness with the Government of South Africa;
— The extraordinary conference of the Organization of Mozambique Women;
— The offensive for the defense of the law.

In 1984, despite the limitations to which we were subjected, we have continued to develop our programs of priority investments, which showed significant growth. The most important are:

— The project for the joint development of agriculture and livestock raising in Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula, and Zambezia;
— The construction of the Mocuba textile factory;
— The building of the Corumana and Pequenos Libombos Dams;
— The construction of the central-north power line;
— The sewage works in Maputo city.

The difficult and complex economic and financial situation in the country has led to the renegotiation of our external debt.

This inevitable event prevented us from using as usual the external credit facilities to stimulate our economy, which has negatively affected its performance in 1984.

With regard to the economic situation we face, we point out in particular the development of our relations of cooperation and solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries which were able to ensure, at the critical moments and with advantageous conditions, the supply of fuel and consumer goods to our economy.

We also want to stress the significant contribution provided by the international community in general, which once again was able to stand by the Mozambican people by answering in an extraordinary manner to the appeals made by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to support the victims of the devastating effect of the drought and floods. It is in this context that it is possible to state that in 1984 the Mozambican people benefited from the greatest food aid ever received in our country.

We are certain that we shall continue to count on the firm solidarity that these friendly countries have always expressed and that the difficult situation we are facing is an opportunity for them to strengthen their traditional solidarity.

Fellow countrymen, the signing of the Nkomati Accord has led to the emergence of the main links in the international conspiracy network organized against the People's Republic of Mozambique. It is a vast network which includes powerful economic groups, nostalgic settlers who lost their privileges, high officials, and political parties. The true architects of this conspiracy are based in certain Western European capitals. They benefit from the complicity of officials and organizations in several of Mozambique's neighboring countries, where they receive the necessary logistical support and infiltrate terrorists, saboteurs, and mercenaries. The criminal actions are only possible because of this external support which is nourishing and instigating terrorism in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The emergence of this network of conspiracy clearly shows that these imperialist-led forces intend to change the course of our history and create conditions for the return of those who have always been the sworn enemies of the Mozambican people.

The terrorist actions of armed banditry are nothing but the most direct manifestation of this conspiracy.

History will deal harshly with the architects and accomplices of this conspiracy, who shamelessly make use of false promises and exploit tribal, regional, and racial feelings, transforming nationals into true terror machines and murderers against their brothers. They kill innocent propie, spread tragedy throughout entire families, cause destruction, and sabotage initiatives and economic projects that would permit the Mozambican people to emerge from misery and underdevelopment.

The profound options that we have outlined for our relationships are the best. They are the ones which can yield abundance and happiness for all. The difficulties that are placed on our path do not shake our firmness and determination.

We are the ones who build, give birth, and bring up Mozambican life.

In 1985 we begin the 10th year of independence.

During the 10th year of our independence, we must embark on decisive actions to attain peace and tranquillity and the elimination of armed banditry. This is the basic condition for the recovery of the national economy.

The battle for the elimination and sweeping out of armed bandits and the defense of the fatherland and revolution are the fundamental tasks for the new year. The defense of our fatherland is not only being carried out on the military front. Military combat is decisive, but it is not the only way.

The progress of our revolution depends on productive work and the strengthening of economic and social gains. It is necessary to strike decisive blows against apathy and the lack of motivation and neglect that still occur in various sectors of our state apparatus and enterprises.

It is necessary to systematically fight opportunism and all manifestations that lead to despondency.

Courage, trust and certainty are our qualities and attitudes that have been gained in the struggle.

Fellow countrymen, let us make 1985 — the 10th year of our independence — a year of new and decisive gains for the consolidation of independence, fatherland, socialist revolution, and the year of the elimination of armed banditry.

With this profound belief I wish you all a good festive season and a happy new year.

I invite you to join me in a toast to the health and happiness of the Mozambican people and peace, progress, and friendship among the peoples! The struggle continues!

Many thanks.

Ministry Denies Note on Foreigners' Safety

MB100635 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday denied an AFP report of 4 January that said the Mozambican Government had sent a circular to the diplomatic missions accredited to Maputo stating that it could not guarantee the safety of their nationals. The AFP report said that this had been announced in an official circular sent on 20 December to the embassies in Maputo.

According to the Mozambican news agency, AIM, the diplomatic missions accredited to Maputo denied any knowledge of the circular mentioned by AFP last week. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a number of embassies in Maputo told AIM that they were unaware of a circular containing what AFP had reported. However, the embassies confirmed that they received a circular from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated 20 December.

The circular received by the embassies states that the Government of Mozambique is presently taking additional defense and security measures concerning guest workers of various nationalities in the People's Republic of Mozambique and for the projects in which they are involved. The circular also stated that the Mozambican authorities have been conducting a study of all sectors of the country's socioeconomic life which involve foreign nationals, with a view to ascertaining whether an eventual temporary withdrawal of such nationals may be desirable or even necessary because of security reasons.

Chipande Congratulates USSR's Sokolov on Appointment

MB100551 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] General Alberto Chipande, Mozambique minister of national defense [title as heard], has congratulated Marshal Sokolov for his appointment to the post of USSR defense minister. In a message, Alberto Chipande hopes that with the appointment of Marshal Sokolov, the fraternal relations between the armed forces of both countries will be strengthened.

SOUTH AFRICA

Official Denies MNR Representative To Visit

MB092010 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1411 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 9, SAPA — The Department of Foreign Affairs today denied that a member of the Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] was due in South Africa soon to resume talks on a ceasefire in Mozambique.

A spokesman for the department said: "No MNR representative has arrived, nor are we expecting one to arrive."

It was reported from Lisbon earlier that the secretary-general of the MNR, Mr Evo Fernandes, was due to arrive in Pretoria shortly to hear South African proposals for resuming three-way peace talks with the Mozambican Government. The claim was made by the MNR's European spokesman, Mr Jorge Correia. It was the second time in two weeks that Mr Fernandes was alleged to be headed for South Africa.

Slabbert Discusses Internal Solutions, Pressure
MB091939 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, says the solution to South Africa's problems must be found within the country. Dr Slabbert said in a statement issued in Cape Town that no outside pressure could provide a solution to the country's internal problems, and that the longer the government delayed with a new internal initiative, the more it would be seen to respond too little, too late to both internal and external pressure.

He said the government now had a unique opportunity, before the onset of the new parliament, to set the stage for the year with a bold declaration of intent. Dr Slabbert said it was disturbing that even moderate and conservative American and British leaders, such as President Reagan and Sir Geoffrey Howe, had felt the need to warn the South African Government of the need for quicker change.

R.F. Botha Criticizes Kennedy Remarks to Businessmen
MB091727 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has criticized Senator Kennedy for his remarks for businessmen in Johannesburg yesterday. Mr Botha was asked to comment on the senator's statement that declarations of good faith could not be accepted as substitutes for concrete action to obtain basic rights for all South Africans.

Mr Botha said Senator Kennedy did not bear the responsibility for the orderly government of South Africa and southern Africa, and the leaders of South Africa would decide on their own future. He said it was high time that Senator Kennedy paid more attention to the alarming increase in poverty and famine in the rest of Africa, and to the difference in living standards between black and white Americans.

Mr Botha said that in the United States, the death rate among the black children was twice that of the figure among whites, and that the poverty rate was three times as high among blacks. He pointed out that the average income gap between black and white Americans had more than doubled between 1972 and 1982. In addition, Mr Botha said, the development of 17,500 black children in Senator Kennedy's home state of Massachusetts had been delayed by malnutrition.

Kennedy To Meet With Gatsha Buthelezi 10 Jan
MB100927 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Edward Kennedy meets Gatsha Buthelezi this morning. At their talks over breakfast, the visiting American senator and the Kwazulu leader are certain to discuss foreign disinvestment from South Africa. Buthelezi is an arch opponent of disinvestment. (Said Kachalia) reports from Durban.

[Begin (Kachalia) recording] Kennedy flew into Durban to be met by yet another demonstration. Although there was a large group of well wishers, about 20 AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] members protested against his visit and called on him to go home. Kennedy met over dinner with Archbishop Denis Hurley, and then went on to meet with leaders from church, political, and community organizations at (Diaconia). One of the organizations he saw was the Natal Indian Congress [NIC]. Officials Farook Meer and Billy Nair, who was one of the (?six-in-six), handed him a memorandum calling for the release of all political prisoners, the unbanning of all banned organizations, and for all political exiles to be allowed to return home. The NIC also called for a review of Western investment in South Africa. Kennedy is meeting with Gatsha Buthelezi this morning before jetting off to Cape Town. [end recording]

Meanwhile, AZAPO says it is only protesting the Kennedy visit and is not criticizing Bishop Tutu or the South African Council of Churches, [SACC]. The organization's president, Ishmael Mkhabela, has rejected a suggestion made by a journalist at a news conference.

[Begin Mkhabela recording] AZAPO abhors and rejects with extreme contempt any mischievous suggestion that our people's demostration against Kennedy's visit is calculated against Bishop Tutu and the SACC. AZAPO still holds the bishop and the SACC in high esteem and honor, and their credibility is beyond reproach among our people. AZAPO is, with due respect to all concerned, implementing a democratic decision of the people. We shall refuse to enshrine the remnant of international imperialism represented by our Western guest. [end recording]

Denied Visit With Mandela
MB091630 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has announced that the American senator, Mr Edward Kennedy, will not be allowed to visit Nelson Mandela in prison. Mr Coetsee says in a statement issued in Pretoria that an application made on behalf of Senator Kennedy has been turned down. The statement says that the primary objective of the privilege of visits to prisoners is to maintain and promote family ties, and must also be reconcilable with the aim of imprisonment. A visit by Senator Kennedy in his capacity as a foreign politician to a prisoner who is serving a sentence for crimes against the security of the state therefore does not qualify.

ANC Says Nkomati Accord Ended Mozambique Bases

MB100857 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] A representative in Luanda of the antiapartheid African National Congress has said that the Nkomati peace accord signed last year by Pretoria and Maputo had put an end to ANC use of Mozambique as a base for military operations inside South Africa. (?But) (Unia Mokera), ANC representative in Angola, told reporters that the March 1984 Nkomati Accord had not put an end to his movement's activities within South Africa.

Mr (Mokera) said that violence is now a permanent aspect of South African life, forcing the ANC to step up its struggle against the white minority regime. He said the recent wave of strikes and demonstrations in black areas around the country during which some 160 people had died was a clear indication of the political, economic, and social crisis plaguing the country.

ZAMBIA

Mulemba Discusses Namibia With UK's Howe

MB091949 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba has told the visiting British foreign and commonwealth secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, that the tension in southern Africa will continue as long as the political situation in South Africa and Namibia remains unresolved.

Mr Mulemba said Zambia regards the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, and the policy of apartheid, as a threat to peace in the subregion. The party chief urged Britain to help South Africa in recognizing the importance of peace in southern Africa, and accepting the Namibian independence plan under UN Resolution 435.

He said Zambia is in the process of diversifying her economy from copper mining to agriculture.

Sir Geoffrey Howe expressed support for Zambia's efforts in diversifying her economy away from copper mining, and added that London regards its aid to Lusaka as a crucial link between the two countries.

The British minister said London shares Zambia's anxiety over the lack of progress in implementing the Namibian independence plan, and pledged his country's support for a peaceful settlement on the matter.

ZIMBABWE

President Cites 'Essential Role' of Commonwealth

MB091930 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, says the Commonwealth has an essential role to play in bringing about a better world. The president stressed that this must be done with a more equitable economic, social, and political order.

Speaking at the opening of a 2-day Commonwealth speakers' and presiding officers' Standing Committee meeting in Harare today, Comrade Banana said the developing world has problems inherited at the time of independence. It is for this reason that Africa is now engaged in a new experiment to evolve an efficient 1-party state democracy.

Earlier, Comrade Banana criticized churches in Zimbabwe for lack of understanding of the government's socialist policies. He also blamed the religious organizations for not playing a greater role in the development of the country. He said after 5 years of independence, and on the eve of the second general election, churches in Zimbabwe do not yet understand the government or the philosophy underlying its policies. The president made these remarks at the official opening of the sixth congress of the international association of mission studies in the capital.